New-York Weekly Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Hood's Invasion.

Hood's army, numbering probably 40,000 men, had been on the 25th for several days concentrating south of Columbia, Tennessee. Our forces, in the meantime, have evacuated Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, which places are now in the hands of the Rebels. Our forces are near and about Columbia, in Hood's front. They are commanded by Gen. Thomas. On the 24th instant some severe skirmishing occurred, resulting in a loss to the Unionists of 44 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss is estimated at 264. Among the killed was one Rebel Colonel. Large bodies of troops are being massed on Hood's front, and some heavy fighting may be expected in that direction in a few days. There were rumors in circulation at Nashville on the 26th that there was fighting the day before between the opposing armies, but no official advices of an engagement have yet been received. Hood's demonstrations in Tennessee have thus far been fruitless retrograde movements, and it is confidently predicted by those who are well informed in army matters that he will be made to retreat on this occasion. Nashville is filled with thieves and murderers. About twenty deaths by violence have occurred lately.

Department of the Gulf.

New-Orleans news to the 21st reports Gen. Canby as rapidly recovering. Twenty-seven Rebels were captured while crossing from the east to the west side of the Mississippi River, at Choctaw Bend, and had arrived at New-Orleans. Among them was Capt. M. D. Montgomery, who was moving to Texas. He had a large amount of stock and $250,000 in foreign Exchange, all of which was captured with him.

Southern News.

A Richmond paper of the 23d gives the following pleasing sketch of the chivalric congressionalities transferred for the past two sessions from Washington to Richmond:

At an early hour on Monday morning, a collision occurred at the Ballard House, between Messrs. Wm. G. Swan and H. S. Foote, colleagues in Congress from the State of Tennessee, the difficulty originating, it is said, in some remarks made by the latter in the House of Representatives, on Monday, supposed to concern John Mitchell, esq., of *The Examiner*. It appears that Mr. Swan was conducted to the family apartment of Mr Foote by Mr. H. R. Pollard, who did so to show him the apartment, not knowing that the relations existing between the two gentlemen (Foote and Swan) were of a bellicose description, and of course unprepared for so sudden an explosion as followed the opening of the door and the introduction of Mr. Swan. Mr. Foote invited Mr. Pollard in, upon opening the door, when the latter informed him that his (Mr. Foote's) colleague, Mr. Swan, was there and wished to speak to him. Mr. Foote replied that he did not look upon Mr. Swan as a gentleman, and could hold no communication with him. Mr. Swan stepped forward and struck Mr. Foote over the head with his cane, inflicting a severe blow. Further and more serious hostilities were about to be inaugurated, when Gen. Wickham and Mr. Thomas, Second Auditor of the State, happening to be near, interfered and put a stop to further fighting. On yesterday morning the city police were on the *qui vive* for Messrs. Foote, Swan and Mitchel, warrants having been issued for their arrest, upon the supposition, it is said, that a duel was on the *tapis* between Messrs. Foote and Mitchel, in which Mr. Swan was implicated. The case will probably be before the Mayor this morning.

Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, in Albemarle County, Virginia, was sold at auction at Richmond on the 24th, under the sequestration act, for eighty thousand five hundred dollars; Benjamin F. Ficklin, purchaser. A negro woman and her seven children (all of the latter being under seven years of age,) brought twenty-three thousand dollars. A no- [illegible] was sold for upward of seven thousand dollars.

Naval.

Admiral Porter has issued a circular about pilots at Cape Henry, stating that they keep quite too close in with the land and are not easily enough found. He specifies [illegible] they must amend in these particulars, or lose their pri[illegible] and be subjected to [illegible] punishment.

Miscellaneous.

The following order has just been [illegible] a new army corps, to be commanded b[illegible]

WAR DEP'T, ADJUTANT-GENE[illegible]
WASHINGTON, No[illegible]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 287.—Order[illegible] organizing a new Volunteer Army Corp[illegible]

First: That an Army Corps, to c[illegible] than twenty thousand infantry, and en[illegible] than one year, to be designated the [illegible] shall be organized in the District of [illegible] mencing the organization on the first d[illegible] 1864, and continuing until the first day [illegible] C.; privates to consist of able-bodie[illegible] served honorably not less than two y[illegible] not subject to draft; the officers t[illegible] from such as have honorably served [illegible] years.

Second: Recruits will be furnished [illegible] Washington, and will be credited [illegible] which they or their families are dom[illegible] paid a special bounty of three hund[illegible] substitute fund, upon being muster[illegible] Each recruit who [illegible] his ar[illegible] [illegible]

directs them anew to permit citizens to examine the lists, and to suggest any corrections.

After Gen. Gillem's recent defeat, Breckinridge advanced to Strawberry Plains and Blair's Cross Roads, threatening Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. On the 21st Breckinridge advanced to Powell's Bridge, six miles from Cumberland Gap, and there was heavy skirmishing all day. Burbridge has moved out from Lexington with a strong force to protect the Kentucky border.

The telegraph gives us confused reports of a raid upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in West Virginia. It is stated that the little village of New Creek was burned on Monday, and that in an attack upon Piedmont the Rebels were worsted. The affair does not appear to have been important.

Boston advices state that Mrs. Sarah Hutchins of Baltimore, who was recently convicted of giving aid and comfort to the Rebels, is now in the Fitchburg House of Correction, under sentence of five years' imprisonment.

The South Carolina Tax Commissioners will commence leasing cotton plantations for the ensuing year at Hilton Head on the 4th of December.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Washington.

About six weeks ago Mr. Joseph Barker of Manchester, England, arrived at New-York, bringing with him the peace address of the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland, with a letter from Sir Henry De Houghton to Gov. Seymour, who declined formally to receive it, assigning as a reason that it should be given to the President of the United States, the latter being the only authorized channel of communication between other nations and the citizens of the United States; and besides Gov. Seymour said his official position did not authorize him to accept the address in behalf of other States, and that it would be better to withhold the document until after the Presidential election so as to avoid the appearance of interfering with the canvass. Mr. Barker conformed to these suggestions, and having arrived here last week addressed a note to Secretary Seward, stating that he had been deputed to this country to convey the address to the people of the United States, and requested the honor of an opportunity of presenting it to the President. To this the Secretary replied that, before answering the letter, it was desirable to be further informed whether Mr. Barker had authority from the Government of Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose referred to, and whether his mission had been made known to the diplomatic agent of that Government near the Government of the United States. Mr. Barker replied by saying, that the address he had the honor of bringing to this country, containing the signatures of some 350,000 of his countrymen, from the peer to the artisan, was not from the Government of Great Britain, nor from any political party. It was simply an expression of the earnest desire of Great Britain to see peace restored again to this continent. The correspondence closes by a note from the Secretary of State, in which he said the Government of the United States could not receive the address, and that the request for an interview with the President was therefore declined. The address has already been published and is signed by many Southern sympathizers, who ask the Government of the United States to cease hostilities against that section of the country. The intention now is to present the address to Congress at the approaching session.

The President has issued a proclamation that the treaty between the United States and the King of [illegible], for the extinguishment of the Scheldt navigation [illegible] duly ratified on both sides; and another [illegible] ancing the exchange of ratifications [illegible] between these same nations, com- [illegible] the treaty of commerce and [illegible] their arrangements the [illegible] position made by Bel- [illegible] cord the capitaliza- [illegible] o contribute to this [illegible] ions an amount not [illegible] iff of import duties [illegible] of May, 1861, be- [illegible] d to goods im- [illegible] same conditions [illegible] Britain by the [illegible] made by the [illegible] December 11, [illegible] Netherlands, [illegible] 1863, is to [illegible] the United [illegible] end to the [illegible] ies which [illegible] th other [illegible] le of the [illegible] States is [illegible] nsporta- [illegible]

[illegible] l hos- [illegible] ing day [illegible] iversal [illegible] is de- [illegible] very [illegible] n's [illegible]

was done. The New-York City "Hotel-Keepers Society" has offered the handsome reward specified below for catching and convicting these incendiaries:

Whereas, Many hotels of this city were fired by incendiaries on the 25th and 26th insts., therefore

Resolved, That a reward of twenty thousand dollars be offered by the New-York Hotel-keepers' Society, as follows: Five thousand dollars for the first arrest and conviction, three thousand dollars for the second arrest and conviction, two thousand dollars for the third arrest and conviction, one thousand dollars each for an additional number of ten or for either of said number, to be paid upon the conviction of each or either of them.

Provided, That the above rewards be paid only upon the condition that the reward offered by members of this Society, and published in *The New-York Herald* of the 27th inst., be hereby revoked.

RICHARD FRENCH, of French's Hotel, Pres.
SAMUEL HAWK, of St. Nicholas Hotel, V. P.
H. L. POWERS, of Powers's Hotel, Secretary.

A break has occurred in the Erie Canal, about sixteen miles east of Rochester, which cannot be repaired before the 8th of December, the time decided upon by the Canal Commissioners for the close of navigation.

In consequence of the recent incendiary plot in New-York City, very stringent orders have been issued to guard against the entrance or stay of improper persons at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Political.

The Hon. H. D. Washburn has caused a notice to be served upon the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of a contest of the seat he claims in Congress, from the VIIth Indiana District. Mr. Washburn claims that illegal votes were polled for Voorhees as follows: 302 in Sullivan County, 30 in Vigo, 125 in Putnam, 141 in Clay, 124 in Green, and 177 in Owen County. Mr. Washburn also claims that in eleven precincts, a large number of votes cast for him were surreptitiously abstracted from the ballot box before the vote was counted out, and an equal number with Voorhees' name on them were deposited in their stead. Col. R. W. Thompson and Col. J. P. Baird of Terre Haute are the attorneys for Mr. Washburn to act for him during his absence from home.

Three of the oldest men in Tamworth, New-Hampshire, attended town meeting on the eighth, and all voted for Father Abraham. Their names and ages are as follows: Mr. Stephen G. Philbrick, aged 94, walked four miles to attend the meeting. He waited until the papers came announcing the result, took a Boston Journal, and started for home apparently fifteen years younger than when he came. Mr. Henry Wiggin, 93; Mr. William P. Hidden, brother of the late Rev. Samuel Hidden, 93.

At the city election in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 23d, John Bailey, esq., was elected Mayor, receiving 999 votes, to 335 votes for Gen. Chas. H. Peaslee, Democrat; Republican majority, 664. The Republicans elected the city officers in each of the three wards. At the municipal election in Dover the Hon. Wm. Estes (Union Republican) was reëlected Mayor by 300 majority.

The Louisville Democrat says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, R. T. Jacobs, who was recently ordered through the Confederate lines by the military authorities of that State, is now at Gallipolis, Ohio. The Rebel authorities refused to receive the exile, saying that "they do not intend to let President Lincoln make a Botany Bay of the South."

The returns of the Presidential election in Pennsylvania are still incomplete, owing to the delay occasioned by the extension of time consequent upon the law allowing soldiers to vote.

The trial of Col. North has been postponed to the 7th of December, by concurrent agreement of Judge-Advocate Tate and the prisoner's counsel.

There are now only seven Copperhead papers in Maine, and three of these are apparently on their last legs.

Nine men in Brattleborough, Vt., over eighty years old, among them the Hon. William C. Bradley, voted for Lincoln.

The canals of New-York State will be closed for the season on the 8th of December.

Domestic Miscellany.

The friends of Capt. Charles Francis Hall, the American Arctic explorer, have anxiously waited to hear from him since his departure from New-Foundland, and as the season is so far advanced, it is barely possible that he will not be heard from until some ten months pass away. The following letter from the owner of the vessel in which he took passage to the icy regions will be found of interest:

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 26, 1864.

B. S. OSBON, esq. *Dear Sir:* * * * The last I heard of Mr. Hall and party was about August 27th, bound up "Rowe's Welcome," in the schooner Helen F., tender to the Monticello. The vessels from Hudson's Bay are all in for this year. No further tidings are expected till September or October next. The Monticello will Winter at "Two Brothers' Bay," just north of Chesterfield Inlet, and the schooner at Marble Island, probably. I think it quite strange that no late letters were received from Mr. Hall. Three vessels have arrived in New-Bedford since my brig got in. I think, however, that Hall was further north than they, and the schooner he went in had not come down when they left. Yours truly, RICHD. H. CHAPELL.

Henry Grinnell, esq., of this city, has received a letter from Hannah (Tukilitoo) in which she says that Capt. Hall has engaged an additional guide, and that Joe (Ebeirping) had recovered his health, and that the whole party were in first-rate health and spirits. Possibly we may hear of Capt. Hall's movements by the [illegible]ay of England, but this is only a bare chance.

A conference of committees representing the [illegible]neral associations and conferences of the Congrega[illegible]al churches in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, [illegible]achusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, [illegible] Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, [illegible]nsin, Missouri, Minnesota, was held in the Broad[illegible]abernacle Church in New-York city last week. [illegible]ference called a meeting of a "National Con[illegible]nal Convention," at Boston, on the second [illegible]y of June, 1865, not to have authority, but [illegible] consult and consider on the following sub-

[illegible] of evangelization in the West and South, and [illegible]ding.
[illegible] the ministry—in colleges, theological seminaries; and ministerial support.
[illegible] chial evangelization.
[illegible] y of issuing a statement of Congregational [illegible]
[illegible] of setting forth a declaration of the [illegible] eld in Common by the Congregational [illegible]
[illegible] of benevolent organizations to be recom[illegible]ge of the churches.

[illegible]s Returns for 1860, which has [illegible]ppears that the State of Illinois [illegible] quantity of wheat and Indian [illegible] Union—viz: 23,837,023 bushels [illegible] bushels of Indian corn. Penn[illegible]ost rye and buckwheat; 5,474,- [illegible]r and 5,572,024 of the latter. [illegible] most oats, potatoes, hay, but- [illegible]uced the most wool and wine; [illegible] former and 366,617 gallons of [illegible] duced the most tobacco, and [illegible]t quantity; the former 123, [illegible]tter State 108,126,640 pounds. [illegible] largest amount of cotton, [illegible]argest quantity; the former [illegible]ds each and the latter 989,955 [illegible]roduced the most rice, and [illegible]uantity; the former 119,100,- [illegible] 52,507,652 pounds. Louisiana [illegible]r and molasses; 221,726 hogs- [illegible] 13,439,772 gallons of the latter.

Very heavy robberies have been discovered at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. They have been carried on by a confederacy of persons employed in the yard, with assistants outside, and are said to have been in operation for two or three years. Copper, tin, pipe, rosin, pork and all manner of naval stores and materials, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been taken. An investigation into the matter is proceeding.

The Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, in a letter to Commissioner Edmunds, states that gold in paying quantities has been discovered on the Chehalis River, near Gray's Harbor, Washington Territory. The gold extends over a surface of twenty or thirty acres in extent. It is also reported that gold has been found on a stream emptying into Discovery Bay, in the rear of Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

The article in *The Boston Daily Advertiser* of Nov. 29, in relation to the capture of the Florida, in which very strong ground is taken against the comments of the English press, and in which many English precedents are quoted to show that the ship should not be given up, is understood to be from the pen of Senator Sumner.

The Boston morning newspaper hands are on a strike, and the proprietors offer good pay and permanent situations to good printers who will go there and supply their places.

Capt. Winslow had a public reception by the citizens of Roxbury, on Tuesday evening, the 22d, in Institute Hall, followed by a grand banquet at the Norfolk House.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

The steamer Asia, from Liverpool Nov. 12, via Queenstown Nov. 13, arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing two days later news from Europe.

The report that the steamer Laurel, from Liverpool, has transferred a crew to a large Rebel privateer named the Sea King, off Madeira, is confirmed. Captain Semmes explained to the men what they were expected to do in the Rebel service. Out of about one hundred men, thirty six declined.

The English Home Secretary has refused to reprieve Müller, and he was to be executed on Nov. 14.

Garibaldi, who had falsely been represented as having uttered pro-Southern views, has written another letter, expressive of his sympathy with our cause.

Both Houses of the Danish Rigsraad have now adopted the treaty of peace, and the King would sign it on the 12th of November.

New insurrectionary movements are reported from Venetia, and troops were sent in pursuit of the armed bands.

Canada.

One Burleigh, second in command of the pirate gang which recently seized two steamers and tried to seize the U. S. steamer-of-war Michigan, was put in jail at Toronto a few days ago by an alderman without proper authority and released on habeas corpus, but almost instantly put back again on valid papers, to the vast disgust of himself and his Rebel friends. He is said to be a very ill-tempered and malignant fellow, the worst of all that gang. His friends have retained for him the ablest criminal lawyer in Canada, and he will undoubtedly make a desperate fight. They are very confident of his final release, and it is not at all improbable that amid the technicalities of British law, and with the sympathies of the Canadian public, not to say of Canadian Judges, in his favor, he may manage to escape. When first arrested, Burleigh told the officer that he wished to God his arrest had been postponed one week, as he had an important job on hand. During a conversation with him, he indirectly revealed the fact that he had been engaged in purchasing an armament for the propellor Georgian, which steamer recently passed this city on her way up to Collingwood. The armament was to have been put on at or near Port Sarnia, but the vigilance of our Government officers in making the arrest doubtless frustrated the movement. It may, however, give the key to the combined rebel plot, and will doubtless be acted upon as such.

From Toronto we learn that the application of the St. Albans raiders, to send to Richmond for evidence, has been rejected by the Canadian Government, on the ground that the raiders are amenable to the extradition treaty, which renders their application of no material consequence, at the present stage of proceedings, before a Canadian court. It has been discovered that cannon and war material, supposed to have been taken by the Georgian toward Collingwood, have been transhipped from Sarnia to Lexington, in Michigan.

Mexico.

Pierre Soulé had arrived in the city of Mexico. Don Diego Alvarez, son of Don Juan Alvarez, it is reported, would declare in favor of Maximilian.

Japan.

The following letter is from on board the Takiang (heretofore printed "Sea King"), the steamer hired by Mr. Pruyn, our Minister to Japan, in order to have the United States represented in the proceedings to force Japan to open her inland waters to all nations. It is dated Sept. 11, 1864, and says:

The Tancrede leaves for Nagasaki and Shanghai at 12 m., so I avail myself of the opportunity of writing a line. The tale of Tshosiu is soon told. We arrived here in naval order on the 4th, eighteen vessels in all, Monday, 2 p. m., as the tide was flowing inward, Tartar, Dupleix and Metalls Kriss led the way, one after another, right past the forts, steering for the shore opposite. The Forts would not fire upon either nationality. There was a pause for about a quarter of an hour; French Admiral left his vessel and went on board the Euryalus to confer. The result was that the English Admiral threw a shell toward the strongest fort; the reply was instantaneous, and before we recognized our position, we were in the center of the fire, lying just between French and English Admirals, I can assure you that Tshosiu's fire was an energetic one with shot and shell. The Takiang threw her 30-lb. shell into a fort and set fire to it, French and English Admirals were watching us closely.

Although but a chartered steamer, we could not stand idly by and be shot at without upholding the Flag. A brisk fire was kept up until 5½ p. m., when the Japanese fire slackened. Tuesday morning Takiang, Perseus and Tancrede aided in disembarking the troops, and we anchored right opposite the forts and were in the worst position as soon as the Japanese rallied. After the forts were taken, the enemy secreted in paddy fields and (not visible) fought bravely with musketry and drove French and English soldiers near the water's edge twice. A rally was made by the English to drive the enemy from the woods and fields by 6 p. m., when the enemy ran and got behind a stockade, where they fought desperately and killed some ten men and wounded 22, Captain Alexander was wounded and will probably lose his leg. Thursday flag of truce on board Euryalus 2 p. m., French tried to burn the town with shells even to half an hour after flag went up. Two Japanese came off to say that Tshosiu was willing to come to any terms, and would send his Prime Minister to see the Admiral Saturday, 12 m. Admiral ordered us, (with twenty-five English wounded on board) to go to Bimoshua and bring up any vessels there might be with coals for the fleet. We returned yesterday 2 p. m., when we heard that Japanese were punctual, arriving 20 minutes before 12 o'clock. In the Japanese letter to Americans he says that all was a mistake, that we might have passed this without trouble. That Mikado and Tycoon last year ordered him to fire upon all foreigners, that we think him unfriendly, that he has no ill-will, and supplicates for peace and pardon. Wednesday admirals go ashore with troops to meet Tshosiu, and sign a Treaty. It is rumored that he will give up all the forts and cannon, and allow free passage to any nation through the Straits; is desirous of opening a port. I have visited the forts, and find but little execution was effected by our guns. Sand Batteries, guns 11-inch shell, cannon 20 feet long, weighing 6½ tuns, all made by the Russians. Tshosiu says the Tycoon is to blame. The lower orders of people were very friendly; silk, tea, cotton, and all produce passes here, and the place looks flourishing. We may be ordered to Yokohama with the wounded, day after to-morrow. Part of the fleet will winter here, and see that Tshosiu carries out his promises. The Japanese say they lose 200 to 300 men; we have lost about 30, and some 40 wounded. Medusa fought well; iron chains around her sides. Perseus was ashore on a rock for 48 hours; no damage.

POSTSCRIPT.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Great Battle—Thomas Defeats Hood.

Six Thousand Rebels Killed and Wounded

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864—Midnight.

The enemy at 4 p. m. made a heavy attack with two Corps, but after persistent fighting he was repulsed at all points, with a loss of six thousand killed and wounded.

Our loss is known to be but about five hundred.

During the battle one thousand prisoners were taken, including a Brigadier-General.

The battle took place at Franklin.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK.

Comparative Vote on President.

	President, '64. Lincoln.	McClellan.	President, '60. Lincoln.	Douglas.
Albany	10,204	12,934	9,835	11,145
Allegany	6,238	2,561	6,443	2,530
Broome	5,001	3,139	4,554	2,876
Cattaraugus	5,505	3,575	5,955	3,409
Cayuga	7,534	4,408	7,922	3,954
Chautauqua	8,700	3,992	8,481	3,073
Chemung	3,292	3,109	2,449	2,478
Chenango	5,552	4,033	5,685	3,636
Clinton	3,471	3,546	3,961	3,270
Columbia	4,876	5,240	5,108	4,722
Cortland	3,983	2,063	3,893	1,712
Delaware	5,297	4,249	5,001	3,212
Dutchess	7,202	6,643	6,763	6,071
Erie	13,062	13,370	12,430	10,885
Essex	3,224	2,164	3,454	1,793
Franklin	2,838	1,837	3,103	2,402
Fulton and Ham.	2,972	2,887	3,111	2,897
Genesee	4,030	2,772	4,464	2,456
Greene	3,087	3,897	3,137	3,534
Herkimer	5,087	4,207	5,302	3,362
Jefferson	8,590	5,842	8,796	5,531
Kings	20,836	25,726	15,883	20,583
Lewis	3,078	2,911	3,257	2,274
Livingston	4,581	3,553	5,178	3,261
Madison	6,183	3,748	6,289	3,216
Monroe	10,203	9,107	10,808	7,291
Montgomery	3,517	3,908	3,528	3,253
New-York	36,686	73,709	33,290	62,293
Niagara	4,839	4,287	4,992	3,741
Oneida	12,049	10,916	13,508	9,011
Onondaga	10,996	8,713	11,243	7,222
Ontario	5,409	3,989	5,764	3,634
Orange	6,783	6,633	5,898	6,011
Orleans	3,754	2,458	3,859	2,246
Oswego	8,793	6,238	9,076	5,414
Otsego	6,151	6,047	6,543	5,061
Putnam	1,443	1,618	1,243	1,325
Queens	4,284	5,400	3,749	4,392
Rensselaer	9,158	9,377	8,464	8,421
Richmond	1,564	2,874	1,408	2,370
Rockland	1,445	2,287	1,410	2,369
St. Lawrence	10,863	4,048	11,324	4,007
Saratoga	5,908	4,715	5,900	4,552
Schenectady	2,263	2,309	2,154	1,994
Schoharie	2,870	4,801	3,279	4,213
Schuyler	2,576	1,893	2,551	1,708
Seneca	2,680	3,267	3,025	2,990
Steuben	8,099	5,813	8,250	5,023
Suffolk	4,306	4,027	3,756	3,549
Sullivan	2,960	3,548	2,944	3,170
Tioga	3,780	3,018	3,760	2,743
Tompkins	4,518	2,996	4,348	3,026
Ulster	6,900	7,766	6,775	6,252
Warren	2,399	2,169	2,719	1,970
Washington	6,220	3,642	6,173	3,482
Wayne	6,123	4,392	6,668	3,938
Westchester	7,607	9,355	6,771	8,081
Wyoming	4,123	2,568	4,498	2,390
Yates	3,034	1,693	3,014	1,466
Total	368,726	361,986	362,646	312,510

Lincoln's maj. 6,740; do. in 1860, 50,136.

Comparative Vote on Governor.

	Governor, '64. Fenton.	Seymour.	Gov'r, '62. Wadsw'th.	Sey'r.
Albany	10,250	12,929	8,409	10,829
Allegany	6,262	2,555	5,796	2,493
Broome	4,995	3,144	4,285	2,733
Cattaraugus	5,576	3,518	4,824	3,240
Cayuga	7,560	4,403	6,441	4,072
Chautauqua	8,762	3,952	7,178	3,712
Chemung	3,317	3,110	2,589	2,631
Chenango	5,569	4,021	5,034	3,795
Clinton	3,486	3,540	2,778	3,279
Columbia	4,906	5,236	4,034	4,789
Cortland	4,005	2,082	3,483	1,877
Delaware	5,388	4,206	4,135	3,969
Dutchess	7,300	6,593	5,005	5,419
Erie	13,055	13,398	9,642	11,783
Essex	3,229	2,162	2,607	1,866
Franklin	2,863	1,859	2,325	2,250
Fulton and Ham.	2,984	2,884	2,693	2,662
Genesee	4,050	2,760	3,491	2,559
Greene	3,121	3,891	2,561	3,757
Herkimer	5,114	4,173	4,576	3,413
Jefferson	8,603	5,813	7,633	5,176
Kings	20,745	25,663	12,922	19,554
Lewis	3,111	2,896	2,654	2,476
Livingston	4,600	3,535	4,366	3,097
Madison	6,221	3,744	5,501	3,369
Monroe	10,247	9,078	8,233	7,461
Montgomery	3,536	3,900	3,178	3,365
New-York	36,310	73,537	22,536	54,312
Niagara	4,845	4,277	4,030	4,028
Oneida	12,075	10,923	10,143	9,662
Onondaga	11,022	8,697	9,321	7,768
Ontario	5,457	3,957	4,657	3,533
Orange	6,820	6,605	5,188	5,967
Orleans	3,769	2,442	3,237	2,078
Oswego	8,798	6,220	7,159	5,159
Otsego	6,167	6,050	5,576	5,612
Putnam	1,446	1,616	1,064	1,531
Queens	4,307	5,405	3,027	4,333
Rensselaer	9,174	9,375	6,935	7,906
Richmond	1,584	2,886	1,139	2,397
Rockland	1,428	2,293	1,173	2,206
St. Lawrence	10,904	4,053	9,698	3,623
Saratoga	5,923	4,713	5,139	4,584
Schenectady	2,284	2,308	1,977	2,052
Schoharie	2,886	4,793	2,457	4,686
Schuyler	2,570	1,890	2,294	1,709
Seneca	2,703	3,249	2,330	2,893
Steuben	8,123	5,804	7,020	5,353
Suffolk	4,327	4,038	3,329	3,379
Sullivan	2,973	3,548	2,451	3,288
Tioga	3,789	3,014	3,289	2,713
Tompkins	4,509	3,006	4,005	2,627
Ulster	6,958	7,719	5,609	6,730
Warren	2,447	2,152	2,191	1,910
Washington	6,236	3,659	5,031	3,243
Wayne	6,147	4,413	5,288	4,050
Westchester	7,616	9,310	5,555	7,866
Wyoming	4,146	2,563	3,677	2,397
Yates	3,049	1,704	2,681	1,430
Total	369,567	361,264	295,897	306,610

Fenton's maj. 8,303; Seymour's maj. in '62, 10,743.

New-York City—[Official.]

Wards.	Electors—(average.) Union.	Dem.	Governor. Fenton.	Seymour.
I	213	2,162	208	2,132
II	186	340	188	334
III	227	500	221	500
IV	434	2,417	397	2,423
V	1,022	2,038	1,012	2,030
VI	329	3,457	347	3,434
VII	1,231	4,090	1,199	4,060
VIII	1,621	3,203	1,520	3,274
IX	3,490	3,842	3,504	3,809
X	1,697	2,361	1,626	2,368
XI	1,928	5,490	1,885	5,473
XII	1,276	2,500	1,277	2,485
XIII	1,106	2,663	1,082	2,762
XIV	859	4,229	809	4,251
XV	2,129	2,086	2,228	1,972
XVI	2,869	3,481	2,867	3,454
XVII	3,427	7,031	3,362	7,049
XVIII	2,679	4,347	2,659	4,333
XIX	1,941	3,576	1,918	3,589
XX	2,879	5,557	2,875	5,538
XXI	2,766	4,192	2,783	4,129
XXII	2,372	4,145	2,343	4,138
Total	36,681	73,707	36,310	73,537

McClellan's maj., 37,026. Seymour's maj., 37,227.

The Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1864.

The returns of the Presidential election are incomplete, consequently the Governor cannot issue his proclamation of the result, as required by law.

The delay is occasioned by the extension of the time in making returns, consequent upon the law allowing soldiers to vote, which will be remedied by the State Legislature at the ensuing session.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.—A heavy explosion was heard this morning between 10 and 11 in the direction of Richmond, which, in the absence of certain knowledge, has caused considerable discussion as to its cause. The excited feeling existing here with reference to the unfolding of the plot now being developed in the heart of Georgia, and the possibility of Sherman's operations there, compelling the Rebels to evacuate Virginia or relinquish Georgia and South Carolina, causes all such suspicious indications and sounds to be regarded with especial interest, as being perhaps the carrying into effect this by no means improbable purpose. The lines here are quiet.

On the 27th heavy cannonading was heard at City Point from the direction of Petersburg. But this is of frequent occurrence, and was occasioned by the usual artillery dueling. On Wednesday n[illegible] last the Rebels made a sudden attack on our picket[illegible] near Broadway Landing, on the Appomat[illegible] attack was speedily repulsed and the gro[illegible] our men in the surprise was retaken. Du[illegible] rain and darkness of the night the Rebels [illegible] enabled to gobble up a Colonel and forty men. As the steamer Webster was coming down James River on the 27th, when near Hog Island, she discovered that the steamer Greyhound, Gen. Butler's dispatch boat, was making signals of distress. On nearing the Greyhound she was found to be on fire. Generals Butler and Schenck and Admiral Porter were on board of the Greyhound, but the steamer Pioneer came up and took them off. They were afterward transferred to the tug Columbus and conveyed to Fortress Monroe. The Webster took off the crew and passengers. The Greyhound had been up to City Point and was on her return when the accident took place. Gen. Butler and his friends were at dinner at the time. Suddenly the furnace-doors flew open and scattered the coals all over the floor, driving the firemen and engineers from their rooms. The Greyhound was almost immediately enveloped in flames, and notwithstanding every effort to save her, she was burned to the water's edge. Ten horses belonging to Gen. Butler and staff were burned to death.

Information from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that Thanksgiving-day was truly a festive occasion among the soldiers. Since the news of President Lincoln's reëlection has been circulated in the Rebel army desertions to our lines have increased largely. It is said by deserters that the number of Rebel soldiers known to be watching for a favorable opportunity to escape is astonishing, and the demoralization is so general that the officers fear to trust any of their troops on picket. They have lost confidence even in South Carolina and Virginia troops.

Dispatches from the front report the weather and the roads rapidly improving. Our men are still feasting on Thanksgiving turkey, but are impatient for something to turn up. Gen. Hancock's command of the Second Corps is assumed by Maj.-Gen. Humphreys, Gen. Meade's chief of staff. Gen. Butler issues an order dismissing Second-Lieut. John Clancy, of Battery B, Second U. S. Colored Light Artillery, for intoxication, which is reported "beastly," but which is evidently a mistake as beasts do not get drunk.

The steamer Charlie Leary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 22d from New-York, with three hundred tuns of turkeys. Several members of the Committee in New-York accompany the steamer to City Point, to see to the distribution of the turkeys among the different regiments of the army.

Gen. Meade has issued an order directing that refugees seeking admission within the lines of the Army of the Potomac be detained at the outposts until their application shall have been considered by him.

About twenty deserters came into our lines on Tuesday night, the 23d. They stated that they had just heard of Lincoln's reëlection, and, having lost all hope of a speedy peace, determined to fight no longer.

The New Incendiary Shells—The Impending Fate of Richmond—Sharpshooting at Gen. Butler—Kershaw's Hungry Division.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE JAMES, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 26, 1864.

The day before yesterday some highly interesting experiments were made from Fort Brady, at the left of our lines on this side of the James, with an incendiary shell which I believe bears the name of its inventor, Mr. A. Berney, of the Greek fire notoriety. One hundred pound shells were fired from our battery, under charge of Capt. H. H. Pierce of the First Conn. Artillery. Five frame houses, distance near a mile, were successively fired and burned to the ground. The cellar of one of these had, it appeared, been used as a sort of magazine, as shells exploded extensively during its conflagration.

To-day another trial was undertaken, or rather was to have been undertaken had not our parapets been all down and some changes going on at the fort rendered it undesirable to provoke too protracted a fire from the Rebel batteries across the James upon Fort Brady. A few ordinary shells were sent over to the "Johnnies" however, with the compliments of Capt. Pierce, and one of the incendiary fellows was exploded in close proximity to a large house in the Rebel lines in full view of our battery, but not near enough to it to accomplish its ignition. We succeeded however in drawing the fire from all of the three batteries which the Rebels have been so busily engaged in planting across the James for some weeks past, twelve guns in all, and they poured the shell very lively for near two hours into Fort Brady. We have elicited this fact, that they have 7 and 8 inch Brooke's guns, 10 inch columbiads and Whitworth guns mounted over there, and that is about all, except that we can fire any building or collection of buildings which is within range of our guns. In this connection it is interesting to state that every house in Petersburg lies in easy reach of our works, *and that we also possess guns which are able, from our advanced position, to reach the very heart of the city of Richmond.* It will thus be seen what we can do, and it may be my province hereafter to state either what we will do or have already done toward causing the Rebels to feel the hardships of war.

The Rebels have had a number of their most ex-

See Fourth Page.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1864.

To Our Cotemporaries.

THE TRIBUNE has now a larger Exchange list than it can afford—embracing at least half the Newspaper Press of the loyal States. We must retrench it. We will hereafter send our Daily to the dailies with which we continue to Exchange, our Semi-Weekly to semi-weeklies, and our Weekly to weeklies, which is the best we can do. If any of our present Exchanges should desire to receive THE TRIBUNE more frequently in exchange than this, we will send our Semi-Weekly to weeklies for a difference of $2 per annum, and our Daily to weeklies for a difference of $7 per annum. Those papers which receive the Daily in exchange for publishing our last year's Prospectus, will continue to receive it until the close of the year.

The Tribune Almanac for 1865.

This Almanac will contain, besides the usual statistical and miscellaneous matter, the full official Presidential and Congressional vote of all the States. It will be ready some time in the month of December, and orders will be executed in the order in which they are received.

Price—Single copies........................20 cts.
7 copies, sent by mail, free of postage...$1 00
100 copies, by express.....................$12 00

THE TRIBUNE for 1865.

PROSPECTUS.

The Military and Naval successes of 1864, with the auspicious result of our Presidential contest, have lifted a heavy weight from the breasts of the Loyal Millions of our countrymen. It is now felt, even by those who have been distrustful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to emerge triumphant from the deadly strife whereinto she was so wickedly precipitated by her assailants, and that Slavery, her relentless foe, is to encounter the fate of Haman. The perils of foreign intervention and of Western insurrection are safely passed; ABRAHAM LINCOLN, no longer assailable as the choice of a minority, holds the helm of State for four years longer; the Rebellion, palpably weakened by its defeats and losses during the year now closing—with its credit so reduced that its purse-bearer officially declares that its Treasury Notes can only be exchanged for coin at the rate of twenty-five for one, while its bonds command but six cents on the dollar—but awaits the blow which shall soon strike the sword from its parricidal hand and remit its master-spirits to the justice, or it may be to the clemency, of a sorely wronged and justly incensed but forbearing and magnanimous People. Such are the auspices which justify our faith that the year soon to open will see the Stars and Stripes float unchallenged from every battlement in the Republic, and the perfect law of Liberty for All immovably imbedded in the Constitution of our Union.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, founded in 1841, will enter upon its twenty-fourth year with quickened hopes and enlarged means of usefulness. Its principles need no re-statement: its aims are the diffusion of Intelligence and the inculcation of a spirit of Freedom and Humanity. When this truth shall have been generally recognized and established as the basis of our institutions and polity, that injustice to the poorest, the weakest, the most despised, is a fearful mistake—that no community or State can afford to wrong even its humblest member—then will our land bask once more in the calm sunshine of peace and prosperity.

THE TRIBUNE has for the last year been published without profit to its proprietors, solely because of the depreciation of our Currency below the specie standard, compelling us to buy paper and other materials at a cost considerably above the full amount received from our subscribers. On our Weekly edition, the net loss has amounted to many thousands of dollars; while our large receipts from Advertising have been wholly absorbed by the extraordinary expenses for Correspondence, Telegraphing, &c., devolved on us by the War. As we do not suppose our patrons desire that we should work for them at our own cost, and prefer not to be patronized by any who *may* desire it, we have somewhat advanced for the ensuing year the prices of our Semi-Weekly and Weekly, as we had already done with those of our Daily editions. This increase is purely nominal: there never before was a time when the farmers of our country could buy THE TRIBUNE for so little of their own products or labor as they can by the following

Terms.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single copy...4 cents.
Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers..$10 00

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers...4 00
do 2 copies, do do 7 00
do 5 copies, or over, for each copy. 3 00

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year, 52 numbers, 2 50
do Clubs of five............................10 00

Persons remitting $20 for 10 copies, will receive one copy extra, gratis.
Persons remitting $40 for 20 copies, will receive one copy Semi-Weekly, gratis.
Persons remitting $60 for 40 copies, will receive one copy Daily, gratis.

Drafts on New-York payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. But where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States, or National Bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail; but in case of loss, THE TRIBUNE will not be responsible unless furnished with a full description of the bills, including the name of the bank, denomination and number, and the time and place of the mailing of the letter with the inclosures. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE ELECTION—ITS BEARINGS—THE UNION PARTY.

On Tuesday, Dec. 6th, the Electoral Colleges will be organized at the capitals of the several States, prepared to cast, on the following day, the votes which are to constitute ABRAHAM LINCOLN President and ANDREW JOHNSON Vice-President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next. The formal counting of the votes by Congress and proclamation of the result by Vice-President Hamlin will not take place till the second week in February; but the election will to all intents be consummated on Wednesday of next week, in accordance with the popular verdict rendered at the polls on the 8th inst. And thus opens a new and eventful chapter in the history of the Republic.

The party which has just won the most decisive triumph ever achieved in a stubbornly contested Presidential Election assumed the name of UNION in no proscriptive, no intolerant spirit. It has never doubted that the great mass of the American People, irrespective of party lines, desire the restoration and acknowledgment of the National authority throughout the whole area of the Republic. Those Americans who opposed the vindication by arms of the insulted flag, the defied authority of the Nation, did not mean thereby to indicate hostility to the Union. Even those Northern politicians who gravely proposed that their respective States should join the Southern Confederacy are Unionists after their fashion. But the Union party is composed of those American citizens, without regard to former differences, who affirm and maintain the desirability and the duty of putting down by force all forcible resistance within the United States to the Constitution and laws of the land. He who holds this ground belongs properly to the Union party, and has rightfully no place in any other. He who holds that the Federal Government ought to have exhausted "all the resources of statesmanship" in pacific and pleading overtures to the Rebels after as well as before their treacherous capture of our army in Texas and their bombardment of Fort Sumter, belongs rightfully to the Opposition.

The canvass between these opposing hosts opened by the Chicago Convention and Platform was, though brief, the most thorough and earnest that this country has known. The meetings of either party were not merely bounteous in the numbers attending; they were generally distinguished by a sobriety unusual on such occasions, and the Election that closed the struggle was distinguished by a gravity that approached solemnity. And when the polls closed at night on majorities, generally large, sometimes overwhelming, for the Union ticket in twenty-one of the twenty-four loyal States—leaving Tennessee and Louisiana out of the question—the verdict was the most conclusive ever yet rendered by the American People. Incontestably, the preponderance of character, of intelligence, of property, was on the same side with that of numbers and of votes.

The result being ascertained and announced, the acquiescence of the minority throughout the loyal States was instant, perfect, and (we doubt not) sincere. Of course, there are secret traitors in the loyal as there are open traitors in the revolted States; but we are greatly deceived if these can again attempt, with any prospect of success, to control the action of the Democratic party. The public condemnation of their past plottings is too decided, their ruinous influence over the fortunes and prospects of that party too signal and manifest. The Democratic leaders know perfectly, though the truth is still withheld from the masses, that their unexpected and terrible rout in Indiana and Illinois is due, not to illegal voting, nor to any thing else than a popular uprising against the secret conspiracies known as 'Order of American Knights,' 'Sons of Liberty,' &c., which sought to inaugurate a Northern revolt in the interest of and in secret affiliation with the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

In acquiescing so generally and heartily in the election of Mr. Lincoln, the Opposition do not surrender their distinctive views of the manner in which the War ought to have been conducted, nor retract their affirmation that it might have been, might still be, happily closed. They simply say, "The People have decided against us: let those to whom they have again intrusted power use it as they shall deem best. We defer to the popular verdict, and await the teaching of events." And this secures a great gain of moral power to the National cause. The Opposition will not, as a party, stand committed to a hearty support of the war; but neither will they, as a party, obstruct and embarrass it as they did during the year preceding the election.

Meanwhile, within the ranks of the Union party itself, a kindred and equally beneficent result has been attained. The distinction of Conservative and Radical, as characterizing antagonist views within our own ranks, has been practically effaced. It has no longer any basis, any meaning. The honest differences in which it originated no longer exist. At the National Convention held at Baltimore last June, whereby Lincoln and Johnson were nominated, the following resolve, regularly reported from the Platform Committee, was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That, as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength, of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

This resolve was not offered by a Radical, according to the classification of 1862, but by a Conservative; and its averments were heartily supported in the Convention and in the canvass by Unionists of every shade of opinion. Such being the fact, what is there left in dispute to justify the maintenance of the classification aforesaid? If such men as Edward Everett, Daniel S. Dickinson, Edgar Cowan, and Orville H. Browning—not to speak of Horace Maynard and Andrew J. Hamilton—take their stand on the above proposition, why should the distinction of Conservative and Radical ever again be heard of among us?

If we are correctly advised from Washington, the dispute over names that have ceased to be significant is at an end. The Congress about to reassemble embodies a strong and compact Union preponderance—no part of it more Radical, none more Conservative, than the rest. And as in Congress, so in the Administration. Whether any Cabinet changes will soon be made, save by Judge Bates's resignation, we do not know; but in any case the distinction of Radical and Conservative will not be recognized, having no real existence. It is highly probable that the Hon. Salmon P. Chase will be made Chief-Justice in accordance with a nearly unanimous desire, and that the personal rather than political hostility which impelled the Hon. Montgomery Blair to resign the office of Postmaster-General will sink into a speedy oblivion. No plausible reason exists for its continuance, after Maryland has been made a Free State, in good part through Mr. B.'s zealous and vigorous exertions; while the experience, the sagacity, and the energy of the veteran Francis P. Blair, who has been the trusted friend and counselor of our most illustrious statesmen throughout the last half-century, will continue to be given, as they have hitherto been, to the work of carrying our country safely, triumphantly, through the great convulsion which is destined to render her the freest as well as the greatest among nations. And we rejoice in the fact that the Administration which has just been accorded so decisive a victory will be sustained and strengthened by perfect harmony in the ranks of its supporters, while moving steadily forward to the consummation of the beneficent work to which it has been called by Providence and the emphatic voice of the People.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CITY.

We waste no words this morning in arguing that the plot to burn New-York which failed on Friday night was a Rebel plot. The evidence in possession of the police and military authorities, the facts recited in our columns this morning, and the conviction of every intelligent person, establish the fact of the plot and the fact of its birth in Richmond. Six weeks ago the Richmond press threatened and foretold just such an attempt, defended it as justifiable warfare, and chuckled in advance over its anticipated success. Their sole chagrin will be to hear that it has been tried and has failed; and they will discover with rage, but without one emotion of shame, that it is not so easy as they thought to burn a city that holds a million of people, and that is protected by the safeguard of a civilization unknown to their barbarous society.

We owe our safety to the promptness of the Police and of the Fire Department, and not less to the incredible stupidity of the agents who were hired to carry out a scheme which in itself was ingeniously conceived and carefully premeditated. But let that pass; for the event, like every event, contains a lesson for the future.

Gen. Dix, who is intrusted by the Government with the military administration of this Department, issued two orders on Saturday in reference to this attempt to burn the city. For the first order we have nothing but commendation, nor will any loyal person object to its summary purpose in dealing with these criminals. The ordinary process of law is far too slow in such cases. Martial law alone can act with the necessary promptness.

But Gen. Dix's second order reminds us of that which was issued before election, requiring resident and arriving secessionists in this city to do then that which they are now again required to do. Unhappily, that first order was never, so far as we know, enforced, nor were any steps taken toward its enforcement. It remained wholly unexecuted. We trust and expect that this second will not so remain. We beg to remind Gen. Dix that orders, even military orders, do not enforce themselves; and that nothing so soon becomes an object of contempt as a law, or a military order, which is suffered to continue a dead letter.

For the security of this city, for the maintenance of the authority of the National Government, it is essential that this order be made permanently effective and coercive. Rebels throng this city; many of them active, malignant, desperate, and dangerous. They have no rights which loyal men are bound to respect. They are here as enemies of the Government, and they are, what Gen. Dix's order declares them, spies, and liable to be treated as such. They have a well-known headquarters—the one great hotel which the incendiaries of Friday night made no attempt to destroy. Gen. Dix's order is competent to reach these people, to arrest them, or to drive them from the city in fear of arrest. Does any one suppose that if Gen. Butler had remained here to execute Gen. Dix's order, these Rebels would have remained? Or does any one now fail to see that Butler's presence frustrated for the time the scheme which on his departure these Rebels attempt to carry through?

Henceforth the loyal people of New-York demand from the officers of the Government the same vigilance, decision, and courage, as are shown by our police authorities. The power of the latter is limited; that of martial law is unrestrained. In our judgment, the activity of each ought to be commensurate with its power; and New-York ought to be in the future not the easy refuge and the unmolested home of traitor emigrants from the South, or traitor sympathizers from the North, but ought to be secure as the home of loyalists and the metropolis of the country. It can be neither, if the present state of things is suffered to continue.

According to the count of the Territorial Board of Canvassers, the Hon. Allen A. Bradford is elected delegate to Congress to represent the Territory of Colorado for two years, from the 4th of March next. The vote stands as follows: Bradford, 4,625; Col. Chivington, 2,850. For Member of Congress the vote stood: Col. Chivington, 3,652; Bradford, 479. The failure to adopt the State Constitution renders the election of Congressman a nullity. Col. Chivington was not a candidate for delegate, but ran specially on the State ticket.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Sifting the confused and somewhat contradictory reports from Rebel sources, we collect a clear general notion of the movements of Sherman's army since it left Atlanta. It has traversed and completely swept the territory lying between the Georgia and the Central Railroads, and marching in separate columns, with cavalry making wide detours on its flanks, and reaching far in advance of the infantry, has seemed to move equally toward Augusta and toward Macon, and has even created a doubt whether a third distinct column be not moving upon Milledgeville by a road lying midway between the other two.

From such news as is furnished by the Georgia papers, the previous statement of the Richmond press, that Sherman, on the 19th, was within eighteen miles of Macon, is inferentially confirmed. It is now more circumstantially reported that on Wednesday, the 16th, the Rebel Gen. Wheeler met the advance of Gen. Sherman ten miles north of Griffin, and "fought the enemy" until late in the evening. Gen. Wheeler commands an irregular force of cavalry, and all the fighting he could have done was to skirmish, and fall back as the heads of Sherman's columns showed themselves on the two roads—the McDonough and Jonesboro' roads—by which they were pressing forward. At that same date, the Rebel "infantry forces"—which means Howell Cobb's Georgia ragamuffins—were retreating upon Barnesville, fifteen miles beyond Griffin; and there was, of course, no thought of resisting, or even of delaying, Gen. Sherman's march.

It is further stated that on the 18th, at 1½ o'clock, the "Yankee cavalry" were only eight miles north of Forsyth, which is itself but twenty-two miles north-west of Macon. At that place they would cut off Cobb from Macon unless he had made remarkably good time from Barnesville, and whether they did or not, they were so well on their way toward Macon that it is not only probable but next to certain they would be within eighteen miles, as before reported, on the following day. We speak of cavalry only, but the Richmond papers have previously given us to understand that Macon was thus approached by an infantry force. If this later and more detailed story is true, it may be doubted whether any portion of Sherman's infantry was at that date quite so near the city. Yet we do not suppose Sherman is sending his cavalry on mere raids in advance of its supporting infantry columns, and there had been time enough for infantry to get within one day's march as near to Macon as the cavalry is known to have been.

Therefore, following the movements of the right wing of this grand expedition, we may fairly infer that the accounts received via Savannah of the capture and burning of Macon are probable. That news is two days later than the latest received by way of Richmond, and reports that Milledgeville had shared the fate of Macon. We express no positive opinion as to either town, but we consider the statement entitled to consideration. Beside the column which we have traced from the 12th to the 19th, following the line of the Macon and Western Railroad, which is the road from Atlanta, a second and central column is heard of at McDonough, at Indian Springs, at Monticello and at Hillsboro; and though these places are not all on the direct road to Milledgeville, they are so near to it that expeditions of cavalry may easily have radiated to either point aside from the direct line of march. At all events, if troops of ours have been at Monticello, which is half way between the two railroads, and more than half way from Atlanta to Milledgeville, it is certain that there was a distinct column moving by that road to Milledgeville, at which place it was doubtless to be joined by the troops which formed the right wing of the coöperating armies.

The extreme left of Gen. Sherman has moved meanwhile nearly due east along the Georgia Railroad, and up the roads which lie parallel to it. Infantry was at Sheffield on the 16th, which is thirty miles east of Atlanta and eight north of the railroad. This column, therefore, if it left Atlanta, as reported, on the 14th, had made its prescribed fifteen miles a day. Cavalry was at Social Circle, a railway station eleven miles south-east of Sheffield on the following day; and here as in the case of the center and left, the cavalry is apparently but the due advance guard of the main infantry force, and not an independent command bent upon raids. We learn further that on the following day, the 18th, Rebel trains on the Georgia Road ran no further west than Union Point, which is forty miles east of Social Circle. The inference is compulsory that the railroad between those stations was abandoned without the slightest effort at defense; and that in fact there were no means of defense. Union Point is about due north from Milledgeville, but could not probably be reached quite so soon as the latter place. And it seems to be the Rebel opinion that th[...] column moving toward Augusta is to effec[...] junction south of that point with the for[...] which shall have passed through Macon [...] Milledgeville, instead of those forces m[...] finally up to Augusta. Thus, once mo[...] evidence points to a general and final [...] of the combined columns under Gen. [...] to some point in the neighborhood of [...] We cannot expect to be accurately i[...] what happens on the intermediate [...] must be content to gather indica[...] ultimate purpose of Sherman from [...] facts which the rigid censorship [...] press permits to be printed.

—Later Rebel accounts of [...] movements contain little additio[...] A Savannah paper says that on[...] man's cavalry was at Griswol[...] station ten miles north-east of [...] tween that point and Savannah [...] of his army is reported twenty [...] Milledgeville—which means, [...] infantry force of one or of tw[...] have kept the general south-[...] from Atlanta.

But by far the most signifi[...] Savannah, received here by o[...] with exchanged prisoners. He[...]

25th, and her captain reports that the exchange of prisoners at Savannah had ceased because Sherman had cut the railroad on which those prisoners were to be transported. It is added inferentially that Sherman has released the rest of our men, "as he was only about six hours march from the stockades when the men who arrived in the Herman Livingston left them." Where those stockades were no hint is given. The changes in the location of our prisoners have been so frequent of late that it is not easy to trace them, but we know that a considerable body were at Millen, a railroad station at the junction of the railways to Macon and Augusta, and which at that point unite in one line to Savannah. But it is scarcely possible that any portion of Sherman's forces, excepting cavalry, should have got so far east as Millen at that time.

It seems to be clear that Milledgeville has been captured and the Macon road cut near Gordon. *The Richmond Dispatch* of the 20th affirms that on the 24th Sherman was still west of the Oconee; that is, still in or near Milledgeville, since the Oconee flows almost through the suburbs of that town. But any positive assertion of a Richmond paper on such a point is to be received with incredulity, and as Sherman seems certainly to have taken Milledgeville two days, and perhaps three, before, it is extremely improbable that he sent not even cavalry beyond the river. Why should he halt on the bank of a river which he could cross with pontoons in a few hours?

Thus far the Rebel defenses against Sherman seem to be confined to proclamations. We have had two from Beauregard, one from Hill, one from Gov. Brown, one from Howell Cobb, one from the Governor of South Carolina, and we know not how many more. It is clear the Georgians require a great deal of urging. Cobb's order enrolls every man in the State, but even Cobb must know that a militia levied in such circumstances is worthless. And so far as present information goes, there is no organized Rebel force exceeding five thousand men in the State of Georgia. The report of an attack upon Augusta and a repulse of our troops are manifestly moonshine.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI.

We never expected during the recent Presidential campaign to carry the State of Kentucky, but we hoped to see the anti-Slavery Union party thoroughly organized throughout the State, make a fair fight, and prepare for future contests and final victory. And in this hope we have not been disappointed; yea, we may say that Kentucky, like many of the Northern States, has done better than was expected.

In 1860 the Republican party polled in Kentucky not more than 1,364 votes. This year Jefferson County alone gave 2,066 votes, and Fayette County 1,882 votes for Lincoln. In the latter county we carried our ticket by 400 majority. There are quite a number of other counties which have given a Republican majority. From the following official returns have been received:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Estill	470	303
Lewis	645	391
Madison	800	700
Rock Castle	428	259
Kenton	1719	1375
Knox	619	[illegible]
Whitley	731	71
Garrard	467	460
Pulaski	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laurel	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCracken	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hickman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owsley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crittenden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magoffin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus we car[...] than 22 out o[...] The total vo[...] amount to 2[...]

Another [...] election is[...] between [...] It even [...] a move t[...] fixed fact[...] be benefi[...] tial pap[...] in a lea[...] institu[...] own h[...] longe[...] but [...] wi[...]

regard to Slavery of the Protestant than of the Catholic clergy of the Slave States. We have dealt faithfully with the former for many years, and in at least twenty articles for every one in which we have alluded to the latter. Yet we think the Catholic Archbishop and clergy of New-Orleans specially reprehensible in that their city was originally settled by Catholics, who planted Slavery there and had full sway there for nearly a century. And to this day the Catholics are the leading and most numerous denomination in New-Orleans, where theirs is the church of the wealthy and the very poor—of masters and slaves. We were informed by the intelligent and upright colored gentleman sent from New-Orleans to represent the condition of their class to the President that a very large proportion both of the slave and the free colored inhabitants of their city were, like themselves, Roman Catholics; yet their Archbishop and clergy were unanimously devotees of Slavery and Secession. We think a parallel to this cannot be found in any other Church—at least, we hope not.

Now, it does seem to us that—in view of the fact that Christian women were for years sold at auction in New-Orleans to libertines, notoriously for the vilest purposes—a Christian Archbishop might at least have rebuked and forbidden any participation in this atrocious traffic by the members of his own flock, especially if (as *The Tablet* asserts) the slave-traders were mainly "Yankee Protestants." Even if it had been "highly imprudent" to do this, we think it an imprudence whereof a Christian prelate ought to have been guilty, at whatever cost to himself. If Churches and Archbishops are not mere futilities and wind bags, then they ought to be at least as "imprudent" as this on such provocation. The divine messenger who said to a voluptuous tyrant, "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife," was therein very imprudent, for he lost his head by it; yet we feel that his rashness was nobler and more Christian than the Archbishop's prudence. And this, it seems to us, is the judgment of the Author of Christianity, when he says, "Fear not them that kill the body," &c., &c. But we will leave this matter open to consideration.

Slavery is now practically abolished in New-Orleans; the Catholic Archbishop and clergy are partizans of its reëstablishment. Let the Catholics of Europe note the fact.

We begin this morning the publication of a series of most interesting letters from Japan, on the agricultural interests and methods of that great empire. During the intense political excitement of the last six months we could have found no space for treatment of such a topic, nor would the public have been attracted to these discussions. Now they will be read by every one who is interested in agriculture or in Japan.

The official canvass of Oneida County in this State shows that the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Union Member of Congress, ran very handsomely ahead of his ticket. The majorities are: Lincoln, 1,132; Danforth (Sheriff), 1,041; Carpenter (County Clerk), 770; Conkling 1,150; Conkling over Lincoln, 18; over Sheriff, 109; over Clerk, 380. In view of the extraordinary special efforts made to defeat Mr. Conkling, this result is highly gratifying to himself and [...]

Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is reported to [...] a copy of his autobiography to [...] S. GRANT, with the following in[...] the oldest to the ablest General [...] Did Gen. Scott forget, or did [...] at Frederick the Great once sent [...] shington, with the inscription: [...] st General in the world to the [...]

Obituary.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.

[...] venerable Professor Silliman [...] dence in New-Haven on Thurs-[...] the advanced age of eighty-[...] in N[...] ratford, Conn.[...]

SERIOUS ATTEMPT TO BURN NEW-YORK.

A carefully devised and well calculated attempt was made to fire the city of New-York on a particularly inclemnt day, and as it had been special object to burn as many religious houses and children as possible, was made on the night of Friday, Nov. 25.

It will be remembered that Mr. Beauchamp Brockholst Professional division notified the mayor of Northern Cities that there was a plot to fire them on certain days. The police and firemen were on the alert accordingly. Enough so very little was given out to the public. The New-York police were alarmed at the fact that there was a plot to fire the city, and that Mr. Brock had been sent from Richmond to pay for doing it; but nothing particular was done in consequence. During the past few weeks the police have known that many Rebels, soldiers and others, have come from Canada to this city, but there has been no good reason to mess them, and they have consequently done as well as they.

A few days ago several persons took passage at the different hotels, and spent a little time in some of the usual black investing lags. One of them, R. S. Shepp, engaged a room at the Metropolitan on the 10th, and it is believed that here was the residence of the conspirator, as Shepp was in the habit of receiving a large number of visitors, and a great number of separate consultations on matters of interest were continually taking place in his room. Detectives found in one of the lodgings of Shepp's visitors also point to a meeting to have been held at the Metropolitan Hotel on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, but whether we may or may not infer from that that his attempt was intended to be made that evening is a question. Fire-Marshal Baker thinks that was the time, but on the other hand it is said to have been a fixed meeting to insure the completion of the accompanying arrangements as to time &c.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE PLOT.

Whatever doubt may embrace the origin of the plot and the guilty parties, none remains as to their existence. Their preparations were so extensive and elaborate, and so efficient as to insure ingenuity could make them, and have their plots and schemes carried out from the same cause, in something miraculous. The agents taken from the different hotels, and one of the Police Headquarters, each contain a quantity of paper, about a good size, and a small piece, of a dark color, and one or two bottles containing phosphorus in a gelatinous state in a manner, and in such quantities as for the purpose of setting fire to the Census, the place therein to ignite being so. It is the peculiar property of this substance to take fire immediately it is exposed to the atmosphere. The fingers and hands of the men become smoky up and down town, and with the frames were engaged at operations of filling the bottles, and the bottles in the center, and in accordance with this plan, the latter found fire.

THE ST. JAMES.

At 6:45 on Friday evening, fire was discovered in one of the third floor rooms of the St. James Hotel, by one of the guests. The fire was found in the hidden space the bed was found spotted with phosphorus and turpentine, and the bedclothes and other articles were found piled on the floor. The fire was soon extinguished, but little damage done. The room occupied by the gentleman was found on the floor and a bottle of phosphorus. The room had been visited by a man who was supposed to be a man who registered his name as John Schoel, Mo. Schoel. Mr. Schoel had left his room, but no trace.

RAVENSWOOD HOTEL.

At 6:45 p. m. on the same day, discovered a light under the stairs on the 5th floor leading to the upper story; and on going to see what it was, found the floor in a blaze. A. cry of "Fire" was at once raised, crowding the main hall, and a stampede was made for the stairs, but a dramatic performance was going on, and it was only by the gentlemen constituting the audience of the building that it was sufficiently adjusted to allow of people getting out. As it was, several were knocked down in the crowd stunned, while the glasses ran out into the street, and finally took refuge in Grace Hotel. The fire was soon put out, and the damage found to be but trifling.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

At 9:30 p. m. the same was flashed across the city that the United States Hotel was on fire. The fire was found to exist in some rooms of the middle building and on the 5th, occupied respectively by Nos. 169 and 174. The fire, which had obtained a good hold, was discovered by the hotel porter, who immediately sounded the alarm. Mr. Hooks, the manager of the hotel, was in the office. The room the fire occupied by a man named C. S. Harrison, New-Jersey, and No. 169 by a person registering himself as Mr. Alex. Albany. Shortly before the fire, a well-dressed person inclined two men standing together on the sidewalk of the hotel, and overheard one say to the other, "It is all right, I have left a big fire behind me, and I have set the curtains and disappeared."

THE TRIBUNE BUILDING AND HOTEL.

The United States Hotel was discovered by the police to be on fire, and on going to the place found the flames in one of the upper rooms. The damage was very slight. A young man, who had left the hotel a room at the hotel about 7 o'clock on Friday evening and came to the fire in a hurry, he said, he was disguised with whiskers and false whiskers.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.

At 9:30 p. m. a fire was discovered in the third floor of the Astor House, and discovered in fire, and immediately a number of thousands of strangers were on the ground, extinguish the fire, which was fortunately soon put out. The Phosphorus, in this case, was found to have been spatulated on the bed and the things piled together, when the door was locked and the room left empty. Mr. Richardson of Camden, New-Jersey, who is not now on hand, He carried the same bags, which he left behind.

Immense alarm and excitement prevailed when the fire was found in the Astor House, and, as usual, was fabricated to become serious and undoubtedly would have fabricated in a much more serious manner but for the presence of mind of Mr. Booth, who was playing at the theatre, and who, on being informed of the fire, ordered the Metropolitan Band, which happened to be present, to play "Yankee Doodle." The effect was electrical, and the multitude was forced to have been satisfied with the music, and the fire was soon put out, and the other furniture piled on the bed. The fire must have been discovered in the room, and the bed was found to have been slept in.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

At 10:15 p. m. the alarm was rung, and the fire was subsequently arrested, in room No. 500, situated on the 5th floor, fronting Broadway. It was the only part of the house injured, and the loss will amount to about fifteen hundred dollars. Damage to furniture is the most entirely extinguished. An empty bottle, smelling of phosphorus, a pair of boots and a pair of pantaloons in the room. On opening the valise it was found to be full of phosphorus. The occupant of the room had left the hotel late same as "James Simon, Richmond." He seems to be John and in the hat line, and disappeared on the evening of the fire. His whereabouts has not yet been ascertained, but the police are on his track. Hopes are entertained of his speedy capture. The valise, as being opened at the police office, took fire and was thus destroyed.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.

About 10:30 p. m. a fire was discovered by the night watchman of the New-England Hotel, corner of Broadway and the Bowery, in room No. 56. The room had been taken yesterday by a man who gave the name as George Moss, and who had with him a small black bag. The room which is the room, and on opening there a short time ago down stairs and left the house, saying he was going to the office for a carpet. Some after his departure flames were discovered issuing from the room in the hall, and the fire was soon thoroughly extinguished with slight damage. A bottle containing phosphorus was found in the room.

LOVEJOY'S HOTEL.

About 10:30 p. m., a fire was discovered in Room No. 19, on the fourth floor, occupied since Monday, the 21st, by a man registering himself as Wm. H. Worden, Rochester, N. Y. The walters and clerk were the evidently in the spot, and though on breaking open the door nearly every article in the room was found on a blaze, the minutes pails of water thrown on the flames soon brought them under.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE SHIPPING.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, a large union was lay, lying at the pier between Rock and North Rivers, was found on fire by Officer Hamilton, of the Fifth Precinct. The flames were extinguished with not great damage. The yellow found a tarpaulin, which had contained phosphorus in the barge. The large Merchant, lying at the bulkhead between Spring and North Rivers, was also discovered to be on fire by Officer Hamilton. A broken bottle, recently smelling the same material, was found there. Owing to the promptness of the police and firemen, the fire was soon extinguished. Had not these two fires been so promptly suppressed, the consequences would have been more fearful, as the vessels from which they were moored with shipping.

THE ATTEMPT TO BURN THE CENSUS OF LOVEJOY'S.

At 12:05 a.m. a lady belonging to the house discovered fire in room No. 31, and on the door being opened, the bed and bedding were found in a blaze. The flames were soon put under by emptying the pitchers from the different rooms upon them, and no further damage was done. The room was occupied by a man named Lovejoy. The bed was found to have been set upon, the bedclothes and other articles piled upon it, and the door shut on it. The room was occupied by a man registered as Lovejoy, Mo. Lovejoy, Mo. Lovejoy, Mo.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1864.

OUR NEXT CHIEF-JUSTICE.

We presume our readers sufficiently intelligent to place little emphasis on the gossip from day to day telegraphed from Washington respecting prospective appointments to important stations. The correspondents, we doubt not, mean to state facts; but they must perforce send such information as they can pick up; and this is inevitably unsubstantial. If the President had already decided—as we think he has not—on the nominations to be made to the Senate next week or later, he would naturally keep his choice to himself, so as at once to avoid fruitless remonstrances and leave himself, up to the last moment, perfectly free to change, should reasons for so doing transpire prior to the meeting of Congress. We judge, therefore, that those who gravely telegraph from Washington that "Mr. Chase's chances are improving," "Mr. Chase's nomination is now impossible," &c., &c., simply reëcho the gossip of the Washington hotels, set afloat by men who know just as much of the matter in question as we do—that is, nothing at all.

Yet we hope for the appointment of Gov. Chase as the successor of Chief-Justice Taney, not because we know anything of the President's predilections, but because of the manifest fitness of such appointment, and because of the general recognition of that fitness. If all those whose choice in the premises is worth considering were consulted to-morrow, and each by himself asked to name the man who ought to be Chief-Justice, an absolute majority would respond, 'Salmon P. Chase.'

Why?

Because Mr. Chase, beside being an experienced and eminent lawyer, and one of the very ablest of our public men, who has filled in succession the posts of U. S. Senator, Governor of Ohio, (twice elected,) Senator again, and Secretary of the Treasury, is known to be thoroughly imbued with the understanding and love of that spirit of Impartial Justice and Liberty which is destined henceforth to guide the policy and govern the jurisprudence of our Union. Ambitious and aspiring as he has been accounted, no man believes that he would strike hands with the Slave Power for any office or dignity on earth. He chose to be known as an Abolitionist when to be so known was to renounce the hope of ever emerging from a despised and powerless minority. Among those who might be made Chief-Justice, he is the man most certain to infuse into our National jurisprudence the beneficent spirit of Freedom for All. Others may falter; even the Nation [illegible] relapse into her old [illegible] guilty Gain; but [illegible] lived, the cham[illegible] spirit which [illegible] post. "We [illegible] are all able [illegible] one will con[illegible] Mr. Chase in [illegible] while all will admit [illegible] cause, Mr. C. is an [illegible] soldier than any competi[illegible] change in our laws about to [illegible] by the pending amendment of the [illegible]eral Constitution invites, if it does not absolutely require, a change in the spirit of their judicial exposition. The new wine should be put in new bottles. With Salmon P. Chase in the seat of John Marshall, we should confidently hope that all lingering traces of that spirit of caste which has so long been the bane and the shame of our polity, would be banished to the moles and the bats, and the rule of Impartial Freedom be thoroughly inaugurated.

We do not know how these considerations strike the President, but we are confident that the Senate feels their force. And we look to that body faithfully to "advise" the Executive with regard to this important appointment.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

The movements of Beauregard in Tennessee are discussed in some quarters as if they bore a resemblance, in purpose or in detail, to the campaign of Sherman in Georgia. But the truth is no two military operations could be more unlike. The single point of similarity is in the progress of both armies through a hostile country. In every other respect, and in the results which they will reach, these armies are wide as the poles apart.

Gen. Sherman, having completely outwitted his antagonist, has started upon a campaign meant to utilize his previous successes. Beauregard, having been outwitted, and having been left a hundred and fifty miles to the rear, seeks to cover up his inferiority in generalship, to atone for the defeats of his predecessor, and to vindicate his own title to command, by an aggressive campaign. Gen. Sherman is following the bent of his own genius and obeying the dictates of his judgment. Beauregard is obeying the dictates of military necessity, and is advancing into Tennessee because he must do something. Gen. Sherman marches at the head of a victorious army, and advances with the prestige of success, and the encouragement of previous good fortune. Beauregard gathers together the remains of force that has been beaten in ten pitched battles, and finds his best inspiration in their despair. Gen. Sherman is sweeping through a country which contains no organized force that can oppose him. Beauregard cautiously feels his way over ground every mile of which is disputed by a vigilant and veteran army, equal in numbers to his own. Gen. Sherman is marching toward his base; Beauregard away from his. The former directs his march whither his own judgment points; the latter is forced to consult the motions of his opponent. We might pursue the contrast to any extent, but the case is summed up in the statement that Sherman has all chances in his favor and Beauregard all chances against him.

Keeping these circumstances in mind, readers will estimate at their due value the accounts of the Rebel advance through Central Tennessee. Beauregard has delayed so long in Northern Alabama that he has eaten up the country and must attempt something in another direction. To retreat would be to acknowledge that the Confederacy was capable neither of defense nor of attack; so he advances. He resorts to the sole strategy which his circumstances permit, and threatening Nashville by a demonstration to the North, does, at the same time, by extending his march Westward, oblige Gen. Thomas to seem to fall back in order to keep his army still between Nashville and the enemy which threatens it. Beauregard was at Columbia, on Duck River, forty miles south of Nashville, on the 26th, and at that point made a vain attempt to cross the river. Thomas retiring from Pulaski had reached Columbia in time to intercept his adversary, and so far as the telegraph affords us news, matters seem to be once more at a dead lock, and Beauregard foiled in his purpose. We shall, doubtless, have reports of further demonstrations. The large force of cavalry, under Forrest, which forms an important part of Beauregard's army, and which is estimated as high as 14,000 men, will endeavor to operate on the communications of Nashville, and will make more or less trouble. But that sort of work may pass for what it is worth. It is sometimes vexatious, but it is always indecisive. The struggle is to be between the infantry forces of Thomas and of Beauregard, and the latter must not merely defeat, but must destroy, the army which opposes him, before he can hope to control any considerable portion of Tennessee, or even to menace Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

For the satisfaction of inquiring minds of all parties, we print the following official statement concerning the vote of Pennsylvania at the October Election:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The statement made in THE TRIBUNE a few days since that the Democrats had several hundred majority on the "Home vote," as cast in Pennsylvania, has brought hundreds of letters from without the State for certified copies of the "Home vote."

To save a very large correspondence, will you please state that the official vote, as certified to this office, from most of the counties, includes the entire vote, without anything to distinguish between the votes polled at home and those in the army?

I have made application to the Prothonotaries for separate returns, but am told that they have given the returns as certified to them by the Return Judges, and as that body has adjourned *sine die* there is no way of getting them together again.

It is therefore impossible to obtain the official "Home vote" from a number of the counties, and as the vote was so close as to require the official returns to decide it, the fact as to who had the majority can never be known nor officially announced.

The "Home" and Soldiers' vote combined, as returned for Members of Congress, is as follows:

Union	255,981
Democratic	242,122
Union majority	13,859

Truly Yours, ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 19, 1864.

VOLUNTEER PEACE-MAKING.

Precisely because we ardently labor and hope for an early conclusion of our great Civil War do we deprecate any public proposition or discussion on our side, by persons without authority in the premises, of the terms whereon Peace may be restored to this distracted, blood-soaked country. We may all properly give expression to our ardent desire for Peace—we may do our best to cultivate and diffuse the spirit that heralds and facilitates the close of hostilities—but, since our Government alone can make Peace, so it should be left unembarrassed by supersersviceable volunteer efforts in the proposal and settlement of conditions. We shall thus sooner and more safely attain the great end than if individuals and journalists are perpetually interposing their usually well-meant but often maladroit and mischievous suggestions.

And yet, there are some commanding utterances from supposed friends of Peace across the lines which cannot, without inviting misapprehension, be suffered to pass unnoticed, and particularly those of Mr. Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia.

Mr. Stephens is widely known at the North as one of the ablest men in the Confederacy, a Whig up to 1850, and a Unionist down to the secession of his State, in defiance of his persistent efforts and energetic protest, near the close of 1860. Mr. Stephens was made Vice-President of the Confederacy as a sop to the ex-Unionists of Dixie—not because the original and hearty traitors loved or trusted him, but because they needed and would fain conciliate him. No man has demonstrated more forcibly than he the folly, the wantonness, the criminality of Secession; and we do not doubt that his opinion is the same to-day as when he voted Nay on the passage of the fatal Ordinance. Mr. Stephens is hence very widely (we think properly) regarded in the loyal States as still at heart a Unionist, and the natural focus and leader of the visibly growing repugnance at the South to the Davis despotism. Hence the widespread regret that he was not permitted—nay, invited—to visit Washington in July, 1863, *without* his preposterous gunboat, and there submit his proposition—if proposition he had, or was authorized to make—for the restoration of Peace. It is therefore with pain as well as disappointment that the loyal States learn that he has recently issued a manifesto which would seem expressly calculated to render Peace impossible otherwise than through the complete exhaustion and prostration of one of the belligerents.

Mr. Stephens, writing privately on the 5th ult.—three days before our Presidential Election—to Mr. T. J. Semmes of the Rebel Senate, adduces many considerations which should induce the Rebels greatly to prefer and do their best to promote the triumph of McClellan over Lincoln, and he accuses Jeff. Davis of acting as though he preferred Lincoln's election. All this is now out of date. But on the 14th—of course, after hearing of Mr. Lincoln's reëlection—he sends this letter to *The Augusta Constitutionalist* for publication, thus giving a new and enduring significance to certain of its positions. These we feel impelled here to consider:

I. Mr. Stephens coolly assumes that, because the Democrats of the Free States were accustomed to assent to platforms indorsing the notorious Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of '98 and '9—therefore they agree with the Rebels in maintaining the right of each State to defy or desert the Union at pleasure. There never was a graver misapprehension. Apart from the fact that Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, who severally drafted the resolves in question, never themselves believed in the right or rightfulness of State secession, it is demonstrable that the great mass of the Northern people concur entirely in Henry Clay's lucid averment: "I owe a *paramount* allegiance to the United States; I owe a *subordinate* allegiance to the State of Kentucky." With exceptions that may be counted on one man's fingers, this is our general, undoubting faith. It has just been clearly embodied in the new Constitution of Free Maryland. It is destined to be distinctly incorporated into the Constitution of every loyal State. As the Church has been said to formally announce her dogmas respectively only when some heresy has arisen that disputes them, so this step had not before been taken only because few realized that it had been or could be questioned. The amazing fallacy that puts the Nation under the heel of even the pettiest State is now, in view of the ruin it has wrought, to be emphatically scouted and reprobated. If there was room hitherto for doubt, that the United States constitute a Nation, there must be none after the close of our great struggle.

II. Mr. Stephens thinks well of the proposed Convention of the States; and so do we; though we cannot so readily accept it as the fit means of achieving Peace. Let us have Peace first; then hold a Convention to determine and effect the changes in our Federal pact which our recent sore experience has proved desirable. But the Convention, to subserve any good purpose, must be rather a legislative than a diplomatic body: it must have power to act for and to bind all the States, subject to the ratification required by our present Constitution. A Convention of the States which Delaware or Florida might at any moment dissolve or render nugatory would be at best a clumsy, costly farce.

III. Mr. Stephens revels in his conceit of a Convention wherein Southern Secessionists and Northern Democrats should together constitute a majority, after this fashion:

"*There is no prospect of such proposition* [for a Convention] *being tendered unless McClellan should be elected. He cannot be elected without carrying a sufficient number of the States, which, if united with those of the Confederacy, would make a majority of the States.* In such a convention, then, so formed, have we not strong reasons to hope and expect that a resolution could be passed denying the constitutional power of the Government under the compact of 1787 to coerce a State? *The Chicago Platform virtually does this already.* Would not such a convention most probably reäffirm the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799? Are there not strong reasons at least to induce us to hope and believe that they might? If even that could be done, it would end the war. *It would recognize as the fundamental principle of American institutions the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the several States. This fully covers our independence—as fully as I wish ever to see it covered. I wish no other kind of recognition, whenever it comes, than that of George III. of England,* viz.: the recognition of the sovereignty and independence of each State separately and by name. Our Confederation was formed by sovereign and independent States. It was formed for the defense and maintenance of the sovereignty of each. We have unity of name and unity of action simply because the cause of each has become the cause of all. If, then, a majority of all the States should in solemn convention settle this great principle, would it not virtually settle the controversy and end the war, covering everything for which we are contending? Would not the terms of a final treaty of peace be easily adjusted after the settlement of this great principle? * * *

"*If this war shall result in the establishment, permanently, of the fundamental principle lying at the foundation of American constitutional liberty—that is, the absolute, ultimate sovereignty of the States—it will more than compensate for all its sacrifices of blood and treasure, great as these have been or may be.* It will secure peace on the continent for ages to come. We, therefore, have a great interest in fostering, cherishing and building up and raising to power at the North any party favoring these principles."

—Mr. Stephens, we are confident, is mistaken in supposing that there is any considerable party at the North ready to affirm in Convention the anarchical dogma which he rightly deems so important; but he is quite right in assuming that, if such affirmation were effected, the essential triumph of Secession would in any case be complete. Between a recognition by the Union of the independence of the Confederacy and a concession of the right of any State to secede at pleasure, there is no difference worth wasting a phrase upon. When the loyal States agree that a disaffected section may take the Nation by the throat as was done (to go no farther back) by the South in the surrender of Twiggs and the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and that there must be no resistance, 'no coercion,' on the Nation's part, then the Union will be not only dead but putrid, noisome, and in urgent need of burial. Better a Nation no larger than France than a Confederacy so shadowy, so impotent, so fleeting, so monstrous, that covered and blighted a continent.

OFFICIAL COUNT.

The New-York State Canvassers finished counting up the Electoral vote on Tuesday. The result (published in another column by Counties) is as follows:

For Lincoln	368,726
For McClellan	361,986
Union majority	6,740

The President will in his forthcoming Message take high commanding ground in vindication of the national effort to maintain its authority and integrity. He adduces from the enormous increase of the popular vote at the last election over that of four years ago, that the people have given the strongest and most unequivocal evidences of their approval of the executive policy of subduing the Rebellion by force of arms; that this paramount expression of the popular will amounts to an imperious mandate to further combat the Rebellion with all the power and resources of the nation, until armed and organized treason is crushed out.

In fine, the Message will be more in the radical vein than any of its predecessors. It and accompanying reports are now in the hands of the printer.

Theodore Tilton, editor of *The Independent*, will deliver the Address at the opening of the great Fair in Chicago for the Freedman's Aid Commission, Dec. 19.

Continued from First Page.

perienced sharpshooters perambulating their lines for some time past, armed with some captured guns of ours, for the purpose of discovering Gen. Butler in one of his rides along the lines and at some time shooting him—knowing this from undoubted testimony. Gen. Lee was yesterday seen on the parapet of Fort Gilmer from our own Fort Burnham, (Harrison) and could have been treated to the same entertainment which he has not only sanctioned but actually is pursuing toward Gen. Butler, but no such cowardly act would be allowed by Gen. Butler with reference to Gen. Lee. Will the Richmond papers please determine which is the "Beast" and which is the "human and Christian gentleman?"

Persons who were eye-witnesses to the return of Kershaw's Division of Early's army the other day from the valley, describe their state to have been fearful in the extreme. They came in almost starved and rushed into the markets of Richmond like a pack of hungry wolves, literally cleaned them out of everything they contained, causing the prices of family supplies for the time being to advance a hundred per cent to the citizens of their city. They were many of them barefooted, all ragged and dirty, while a large portion had literally not enough clothing to hide their nakedness.

The Richmond papers profess to have cheering news from Georgia which they withhold lest it convey information to us. As no information if favorable to them could benefit us it is very plain reasoning to infer that the Georgia news does not delight them so much as they might be glad to have us believe.

No casualties whatever occurred to-day from the shelling which the Rebels gave us. J. R. C.

Heavy Firing in the Vicinity of Dutch Gap—No Particulars.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30—1 p. m.

The mail steamer from City Point reports that heavy artillery and musket firing was heard early yesterday morning on the North side of the James River, in the vicinity of Dutch Gap. The gunboats were also supposed to be at work. The firing had nearly ceased at 11 o'clock. No particulars have been received.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22.—The Union cavalry divisions of General Sheridan's army engaged the entire force of the enemy at Rood's Hill on the 22d instant. On the morning of the 21st, Generals Custer and Powell moved simultaneously toward Newtown, where they formed a junction, and continued their march up the valley, with Custer in the advance. Gen. Devin, in the meantime, moved to Nineveh, and thence to Front Royal, crossing the branches of the Shenandoah, and continuing up the Luray Valley. The expedition was in the lightest possible marching order; but the weather was exceedingly disagreeable, with rain and cold winds. The column moving up the Shenandoah Valley bivouacked on the night of the 21st at Woodstock, and continued its march soon after daybreak on the following morning, first coming upon the enemy's mounted vedettes on Narrow Passage Creek, just north of Edenburg. The pickets were quickly driven in, and Edenburg occupied by our troops. Still pushing on, the expedition next came upon the Third and Fourth Virginia (Rebel) Regiments near Hawkinsville. They were posted upon a slight eminence, whence, however, they were speedily driven by a dashing charge of Gen. Tibbett's brigade, composed of the Twenty-first New-York, Eighth Ohio, and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and furiously pursued, with a loss to them of several prisoners. Upon arriving at Mount Jackson Early's whole force was found to be near at hand, but, other than skirmishing, nothing transpired until the expedition reached Rood's Hill, which is considered next to Fisher's Hill the strongest position in the Valley. The cavalry were duly posted, and the action opened by a charge, in which Powell's entire division took part. The enemy also made several attempts to charge our men, and the battle became quite general, lasting six hours, four of which was occupied with heavy fighting. The object of the expedition—the discovery of Early's position and strength—having been accomplished, our forces retired, and bivouacked at Woodstock about dark. The Union loss foots up about sixty, among whom are Major Birdseye and Major Boyce, both wounded.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Gen. Sherman, before setting out upon his expedition into the heart of the Rebel territory, issued the following programme of department and daily exercises:

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, GA., Nov. 9, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER NO. 120.—I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz: The right wing, Major-General O. O. Howard commanding, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps; the left wing, Major-General H. W. Slocum commanding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be, whenever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brigadier-General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

III. There will be no general trains of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train, distributed habitually as follows: Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should change this order of march by having his advance and rear brigade unincumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at seven a. m., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

IV. The army will *forage liberally on the country* during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather near the route traveled, corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn-meal, or whatever is needed by the command; aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains *at least ten days provisions for the command and three days forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants* or commit any trespass; during the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes and other vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be intrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road traveled.

V. To army corps commanders is intrusted the power *to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, etc.,* and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods *where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted;* but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army corps commanders should order and *enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.*

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

VII. *Negroes who are able-bodied and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along;* but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

VIII. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible, of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads and double them if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, army commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side; and also instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

IX. Captain O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train, fully equipped and organized, and the commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all times.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

There is (Philadelphia) rumor that information has been received at Washington that Gen. Sherman has been notified by Gov. Brown that Georgia, Alabama, and another State had determined to return to the Union, and that Sherman had halted in his movement; also, that Stephens desired to meet a commissioner from the United States in Canada.

The only information we have of Gen. Sherman's bold movement into the heart of the Rebel territory, comes from Rebel sources, and it reveals a scene of rage, terror, confusion and helplessness, with the great Union host sweeping steadily forward on its errand, "foraging liberally on the country," over a band of from forty to sixty miles wide. We here subjoin sundry of the extracts from Rebel papers on the subject:

The Intelligencer publishes the annexed news about affairs: The latest trustworthy intelligence from the front in Georgia is received from a gentleman who left Griffin on Wednesday night (Nov. 16) at 10 o'clock. Gen. Wheeler fought the enemy who was advancing with a force estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand in two columns, one on the McDonough and the other on the Jonesborough roads at Bear Creek, ten miles above Griffin, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through that city on its right, when our informant left. Our infantry forces were falling back to Barnesville.

We learn from a trustworthy source that Gov. Brown's residence in Canton, Cherokee County, embracing his commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, out-houses, &c., &c., together with his office and other buildings, were all burnt to the ground by the vandal foe a few days ago. The officer in command of the vandals who were sent to execute the work they so ruthlessly and successfully performed, allowed the family who were living on the premises at the time only fifteen minutes to remove their furniture from the house, and all that was not removed within that time was destroyed by the flames. The same party burnt the court-house, academy, both of the hotels, jail, and about two-thirds of the best dwelling and business houses in Canton. A force of some 3,000 or 4,000 Vandals were within a mile or two of the town, while some seventy of the band were sent into the town under an officer, with orders to burn the house of Gov. Brown, the public buildings, and houses of all who have been prominent Southern men. It is now evident that Sherman has inaugurated a Winter campaign, and that Georgia is the field which he designs to desolate. A terrible crisis is therefore upon us. Every man in the State able to bear arms should rally to the rescue. In the hands of the military authorities, however, the defense of the State is left. We have no suggestion to make. What we have long looked for has come at last. We have no censure now to pass upon any one. We now earnestly urge upon every man in the State the necessity of doing what patriotism and duty alike require of him.

The Macon Telegraph speaks thus of matters at the front: "We have trustworthy information to the effect that the Yankees are advancing from Atlanta in this direction in two columns, one on the McDonough road and the other via Jonesborough. Our forces are at Griffin. More than this, we deem it imprudent at present to state. A gentleman who left Forsyth on Thursday, 17th, at 2 o'clock, informs us that a courier arrived at that place about half an hour before he left, and reported there was some Yankee cavalry eight miles north of the town. All the bridges on this road from Forsyth to Indian Springs were burned by our forces."

The following is taken from *The Augusta Sentinel* of the 19th:

"We have this reliable news from up the river: A gentleman who arrived on Thursday evening from Stone Mountain reports that a Yankee column, moving down the Georgia Railroad, divided at Decatur, one half going down the Covington road and the other the Rockbridge road. At Stone Mountain they burned all the unoccupied houses, some two-thirds of the town, and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They march in a hollow square, with their trains in the center. They were at Dabney's Mill, near Covington, and it is not known as yet whether they will strike for Eatontown or Athens. This gentleman says that the view from the summit of Stone Mountain of the conflagration of Atlanta was awful beyond description. The Gate City looked like an ocean of flame, as the fiery waves rose and fell throughout the whole extent. Passengers by the Georgia Railroad last night report that about 100 Yankee cavalry made their appearance at School Circle on Thursday, and burned the railroad platform. It is not believed that they have come down any further than the Circle. Their infantry encamped at or near Old Sheffield on Wednesday night. It is also reported that the Yankees have burned Monticello and Hillsborough, which, if true, clearly indicates that they design tapping the Central Railroad at Gordon or some other point. Passenger trains on the Georgia Railroad, yesterday, all came from Union Point."

Gen. Cobb has issued an order calling out every man capable of bearing arms, and all who do not respond he has ordered to be arrested.

The Savannah Republican of the 21st says: "The telegraph brings us no information of the whereabout and intentions of the enemy, who are said to have left Atlanta in force some days ago, and the reports brought by passengers and private letters are so vague and contradictory that there is no such thing as founding an intelligent opinion upon them. Passengers who arrived from Macon and points on the line of the road this morning say the enemy's cavalry force encamped last night within seven miles of Griswoldville, the first station south of Macon, and that the main body of Sherman's army was at a point some twenty-three miles distant from Milledgeville. It was also reported that that place was being evacuated by the citizens. The Legislature adjourned on Friday night, and the members left with some degree of precipitation.

Some of them arrived here last night and some this morning. How true these reports from the enemy may be we have no means of knowing, and we candidly state to our readers that we place but little faith in any of them. This much at least is trustworthy. The enemy with all arms, but in number not ascertained (but perhaps from 20,000 to 30,000) have set out on their grand tour through Georgia to the seaboard. The best military authority is of the opinion that the move in the direction of Macon is a feint to cover the march of their main body on Augusta, the real object of their destination. Milledgeville will probably be visited by the right wing of the army, and if unsuccessfully defended, the capital of our State will be laid in ashes. It does not become us to speak of our preparations for this formidable invasion.

Suffice it to say that, if the people of Georgia will only cooperate with the army, it will be met and successfully resisted. We have only to be true to ourselves to save the State and utterly destroy the invaders. If we fall from panic, lukewarmness or other cause, we shall prove ourselves unfit to be free and worthy of the abolition yoke that awaits us. In this connection we would urge upon the minds of our readers the patriotic and earnest appeals of Gen. Beauregard and our members of Congress. Let the salutary advice they give be followed by every Georgian. Those living in the path of the enemy should not fail to burn and destroy everything that can be of the slightest assistance to the enemy. Nothing can be lost by it, for if left, every dollar's worth will be swept away by the invaders, and it will only subsist and aid them in their diabolical designs.

Let no man consent to be their quartermaster or commissary. The country thus made desolate, and the roads and crossings of streams obstructed, the enemy will be delayed to his certain destruction. And again, let every man who is able to shoulder a musket, fly to the rescue in this time of imminent peril. Don't be guilty of the folly of supposing that all is lost, that we have no army to be brought to bear against the enemy, and that it is useless to peril life and property in a hopeless cause. None of these things are true. We have troops, ample in number, that will be there at the right time and strike a fatal blow, provided the citizens of Georgia will do the duty to harass and embarrass the march of the enemy. This is no guess of ours, but a fixed fact.

The skies may look dark, but the opportunity has arrived for the people to strike a blow that will do more than all others to end the war and restore peace to the country. And what are our Carolina friends doing in this great emergency? Certainly they will not be lookers on when their liberty as well as ours is at stake. Will they not pour forth across the Savannah by tens of thousands, and, uniting with their brethren of Georgia, give a finishing blow to this ruthless attempt to reduce us to slavery? Now's the day, and now's the hour. Let Carolina editors and statesmen quit their wrangles over constitutional abstractions and use their logic and eloquence to summon their countrymen to arms.

A special correspondent of *The Confederate Chronicle and Sentinel*, writing from the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, Ga., Nov. 4, says:

A portion of the army having been reënforced, such a disposition has been made of it as to make foraging by the enemy extremely dangerous. Our army is well fed, but many soldiers are destitute of shoes, blankets, &c. I regret our cause is now in as critical a condition perhaps as ever before, owing to the great number of desertions and those absent without leave. This is true and is well known, and there can be, therefore, no impropriety in mentioning it. Friends and relatives at home of soldiers owe their country a solemn duty. Let them cease writing discouraging letters. Let them encourage their country's defenders to go on in the good work, and much fewer will be derelict in their duty. Sixty-one of Col. Young's command have deserted in five weeks.

The Savannah News of the 21st says: Our latest and most trustworthy advice are, that the enemy was in force in the vicinity of Monroe and Jones counties and a considerable number to-day had crossed the Ocmulgee River at Planter's Factory, seven miles west of Indian Springs, taking a direction which would indicate his purpose to take Augusta in his route to the seaboard. The enemy may, and no doubt will, inflict much damage, but if the people of our noble State serve themselves as one man to the emergency, and forgetting self, direct their incessant united efforts against the foe, as advised by Gen. Beauregard and our patriotic representatives in Congress, the great Yankee Army of the Tennessee and their brutal and insolent leader would be annihilated.

The Savannah Constitutionalist of the 19th says:

"The only reliable information of the position and movements of the enemy up to the Georgia road is that the bridge over the Oconee has been burned by them. Their infantry force is still on the Atlanta side of that stream. This bridge is seven miles above Greensborough. Up the river from it fourteen miles is the Flat Shoals Crossing, and below nine miles is another bridge. Greensborough is eighty miles from Augusta. * * * Gov. Bonham has called out the militia of the State of South Carolina, and they are ordered to assemble at once at Hamburg. The Reserves, also, of South Carolina, are ordered to rendezvous at the same place at once."

The Constitutionalist of the 21st contains the following in the shape of a late news article:

FROM THE CENTRAL ROAD.

Passengers who came down on this road last night report that a raiding party of the enemy tapped this road at Griswoldsville, ten miles this side of Macon, at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They confirm the report of the capture and destruction of a lumber train. Two freight trains going hence to Macon approached very near to the wreck before discovering the approach of the enemy. The lumber train captured was set on fire, the valve of the engine reversed, and the train started down the track. The freight trains were reversed and put back as speedily as possible. A short distance this side of Gordon heavy cannonading and rapid discharges of small arms were heard. It is supposed that the firing was at Gordon, and that Gen. Wayne, who was holding that position, had been attacked. Others report that the firing was at Macon. The discharges of artillery were very rapid. The regular mail train to Macon turned back at Tenville.

Milledgeville is supposed to be in the hands of the enemy. It had been entirely evacuated by our forces. Everything of value had been brought off.

Gov. Brown is at Macon, so are Gens. Beauregard and Dick Taylor. Everybody about Macon is in the trenches. The members of the Legislature passing through were arrested, and efforts were made to put them in the ranks, but all efforts failed, and they managed to get off.

The track of the enemy is illuminated by burning homesteads.

FROM THE GEORGIA ROAD.

"The [illegible] train on this road, yesterday, did not go further than Crawfordville, [illegible] from Augusta, from which point an engine was sent up to Union Point, ten miles further. The engineer reports that the enemy were three miles above the latter place. In what force was not known, but believed to be a small portion of cavalry. It is rumored that the enemy crossed the Oconee below the railroad bridge. The enemy was at Greensborough on Sunday afternoon. There was no train from Athens yesterday."

The Constitutionalist says: "It is high time that our citizens looked the stern emergency in the face, and prepare themselves accordingly to ward off the danger. The worst feature prevalent in our midst is a universal apathy. A frightened multitude may reach to deeds and sentiments of heroism, but apathy is like the silence that broods over the Dead Sea."

MACON TO BE DEFENDED.

From The Macon Telegraph, Nov. 21.

We are glad to notice an increased feeling of confidence in the city. The whole available force of the community is under arms and ready, at a moment's notice, for the trenches. The enemy are believed to be east of the city, about thirty miles distant. The direction of their march is uncertain. They are reported to have a wagon train eight miles long.

Many are of opinion that they intend to leave Macon unmolested, fearing to attack the large force gathered here and the splendid fortifications which surround the city. One thing is certain, Macon is to be defended to the last, and those best informed believe it can be held against any force Sherman can bring against it.

There are no Yankees on the railroad between this point and Griffin. Rumors are abundant, but we forbear giving publicity to sensational reports and unfounded speculation.

THE SITUATION.

Editorial from The Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 21.

From Macon we have a dispatch dated 19th, which says the enemy were about thirty miles from that place, on our right. We learn from a source entitled to credit, that their cavalry appeared on the Central Railroad, yesterday, in the vicinity of Gordon and Griswoldsville, capturing a lumber train, and destroying communication with Macon. It is reported that Gen. Wheeler engaged them at Griswoldsville, result unknown. Passengers by the Georgia Railroad train, last evening, report that the Oconee bridge, five miles above Greensborough, was burned at noon, Saturday, by a small body of the enemy's cavalry, who retired, after burning the bridge, to their camp on the north side of the river. The force of the enemy on this road is estimated at 10,000, advancing slowly and cautiously.

The Savannah Daily News of the 23d has the following telegraphic news:

"AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—The Central train, from Davisborough, reports that Milledgeville and Gordon were captured yesterday. The State House, Governor's mansion and the Penitentiary were burned. Gen. Wayne holds the Oconee bridge. Nothing from Macon."

Passengers on the Georgia road state that the train went to Greensborough to-day.

The enemy appear to have all gone in the direction of Milledgeville and Macon, but nothing certain is known.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of Monday evening, Nov. 21, says that passengers by the Georgia road train last evening, reported that the Oconee bridge, five miles above Gordon, was burned at noon yesterday by a small party of the enemy's cavalry, who retired after they burned the bridge to their camp on the north side of the river; the force of the enemy on the line of the road is estimated at 15,000, advancing slowly and cautiously.

The Governor of South Carolina has ordered the reserve militia of the State to assemble at Hamburg.

By the Arago from Port Royal, we learn that on Sunday, 20th, the flag of truce boat from Savannah reported that telegraphic communication between that city and Macon had been cut off by Sherman's forces, which city had been approached by three lines, and that troops were being called from various posts to oppose any further advance. No further particulars could be obtained, and the exchange of papers was forbidden, doubtless in consequence of the journals having published some contraband information. Eight escaped Union officers from Columbia prison came up in the Arago, who state that great consternation exists in

Charleston, Savannah, &c., in consequence of Sherman's advance, and that while secreted in the woods and swamps, they daily saw small bodies of troops marching toward Savannah.

The steamers Herman Livingston and Weybosset arrived at Annapolis on the 27th with 1,946 paroled prisoners from Savannah. The captain of the Herman Livingston reports that when he sailed on the 25th, the exchange of prisoners had ceased, as Sherman had cut off the railroad leading from Savannah, and had, it was thought, reached all the remainder of our men, as he was only about six hours' march from the stockades when the men who arrived in the Herman Livingston left them, though an effort was being made by the Rebels to send our men to Florida.

It is affirmed that the secesh at Washington were on the 28th in possession of most important news from Sherman, to the effect that his cavalry had reached and surrounded Millen and held the place until his infantry advance had come up, and released about two-thirds of all our prisoners who had been confined there. The remainder had been removed further south before Sherman's arrival. Whatever truth there may be in this statement, one thing is certain, the secesh here never before wore such long faces.

The latest information from the South is probably that from ex-Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who was brought to Washington on the 29th as a prisoner, and lodged in the Old Capitol. He was captured last Sunday (27th) near Petersburg. Several gentlemen, who shortly after that occurrence were present during a conversation with him, say he admitted that Sherman had captured Macon and Milledgeville, and that there was little, if any doubt, from the rapid progress he was making, that he had captured Augusta; and that he would encounter nothing serious to impede his march to the seaboard; that with Augusta in his possession the south-west would be cut off from Richmond, and that no troops could be sent from Lee to reënforce Savannah. Gen. Pryor talked freely and apparently with frankness, remarking that the South now regarded Gen. Sherman with more alarm than any other officer in the service of the United States; and that the press of the South would not be so communicative as heretofore regarding Sherman's movements. He further said it was reported that Sherman had liberated a number of Union prisoners and armed them, but that this rumor needed confirmation.

Richmond papers of Saturday, 26th, have no news. They pretend that it would be giving "aid and comfort to the enemy" to print what they know; but this is doubtless a mild way of informing their readers that the Government has stopped their mouths. Here is all they contain of value:

From The Dispatch, Nov. 26.

Seeing that Sherman is now cut off from all communication with his own country, and that the military authorities of his nation can only hear from him through the medium of the Southern press, did we publish the intelligence concerning him and his movements that reaches us, we should be guilty of the offense known as "giving information to the enemy," and would, in no respect, except in motive, differ from the man who should collect information here, and committing it to writing, send it direct to General Grant's headquarters; therefore we have concluded, until such time as reticence shall certainly be no longer necessary, to ignore the Georgia campaign. So far as we are concerned, the Yankees shall be thrown upon their own resources to obtain intelligence from their adventurous General. When he shall, as it was boasted he would do, "exchange signals with Commodore Porter on the Atlantic coast," or when his attempt to reach that coast shall have proved the grandest failure of the war, it will be time enough to advert to his operations.

RICHMOND.

Here, however, is a significant paragraph in *The Whig*. Can it be possible that it is a feeler or forerunner for the evacuation of the Rebel capital? It is but a short time since the universal voice of the Confederacy pronounced the loss of Richmond to be the end of the game, and there was no amount of blood too great for its protection. Why this remarkable change of tone? Has Hood got Sherman "just where he wants him?"

From The Richmond Whig, Nov. 26.

Among the delusions in which the Yankees habitually indulge is that connected with the capture of Richmond. They attach as much importance to this city as though it bore the same relation to the Confederacy that Paris does to France. Paris, says Europe, is France. Richmond, says Yankeedom, is the Confederacy. Capture Richmond, and the Confederacy, which Grant calls a shell—a tolerably hard one he has found it—will be cracked beyond the power of reunion. *There never was a greater fallacy.* We have not the remotest idea that Richmond will be or can be taken by Grant.

And yet we hesitate not to pronounce a gross fallacy the idea that its capture would have the slightest influence upon the result of the war. It could never have entered the heads of the Yankees that it was of such importance, had not the vigor and energy with which it has been defended given it a fictitious value. The moral effect of its fall would for a while certainly be great. But there would be countervailing advantages that would more than outweigh it. *It would relieve Gen. Lee's army, who then, having no capital to defend, could maneuver as it pleased.* Grant would find, if he should take it to-morrow, that he had indeed captured the shell, but the kernel was gone.

THE MODERN ANABASIS.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 19th, in an article on the Georgia situation, views the present movement of Sherman as a retreat, forced upon him by irresistible and overpowering circumstances, and believes that if Georgia acts promptly, his hour has come. *The Constitutionalist* says:

"Our gloomy faces are gradually assuming the cheerful hue, as the real situation begins to be thoroughly understood. As we write (9 o'clock p. m., Friday) it is fully believed that Gen. Sherman, finding his way north entirely closed, and a bold and defiant army confronting him, has determined upon making a bold retreat to the sear, where no army of consequence could impede his movements.

"In our judgment it is the Anabasis of Sherman. It is plain his only object can be the making of a certain and secure base. He must move fast and obtain his object speedily, or he is lost, unless the whole State of Georgia are cowards and poltroons. In a state of war we must not all expect to escape unscathed. Where the enemy marches he will leave his work of destruction.

"Sherman has cut loose from his base—Georgians must see that he makes no other.

"Forrest having destroyed his stores at Johnsonville and cut his communication north, this movement has been forced upon him; and if our local and reserve forces can hold him in check, impede his progress, burn and destroy in advance of his columns, long ere he reaches his objective point (the base he looks to) his ammunition will be exhausted, his horses starved and his army an easy prey to fresh and veteran troops.

"Sherman has many weary miles to march in obtaining his object. It is absurdity to talk about his making a Winter campaign with no communication with his Government. How long will the ammunition he carries last him? He is retreating, simply retreating. He will destroy as he goes, but that makes it none the less so.

"This movement is the modern Anabasis, and, like the Greek of old, he has only one object at heart, and that is to reach the sea; and as Xenophon's weary and long suffering ten thousand sent up shout after shout, 'Thalatta! Thalatta!' so Sherman will gladly cry, 'the sea! the sea!'"

In another article *The Constitutionalist* says:

"[illegible] does not anticipate retracing his steps, hence he proposes the devastation and desolation of the country over which he passes.

"The destruction of Atlanta, Rome and Marietta have been announced, and he has now taken up his line of march for the coast, more with the view of saving the remnant of his shattered army than of capturing any fortified cities.

"The duty that lies before us is plain, and may be perceived at a single glance. Let the forces which we can concentrate in front of Sherman's army in a few days at furthest, destroy everything upon which he can subsist, that they cannot carry out of his way, and he has no other means of subsistence, an army of ten thousand men can in less than fifteen days, force them to surrender. If they cannot do this, they can hold him in check until such other forces arrive from accessible points, thereby rendering hopeless, in any event, the possibility of their escape.

"We can see nothing for which the people need become alarmed, but much to hope for. A firm, unfaltering heart and determined resolution is all we want, and a few weeks will, perhaps, suffice to drive the last vandal from the soil of Georgia.

"It is true, many may return to the place where their homes once stood, but to find them marked alone with the smoldering ashes; yet better that, as freemen, than under the hated rule of the invading foe."

In urging the people of Georgia to place all obstructions possible in Sherman's line of advance, *The Constitutionalist* says:

"It is the duty of the officers in command to see that his road is made difficult, and forage and provisions removed and destroyed. Squads of men should be scouring the country in front of his advance, with orders to urge the people first to remove forage, and dismantle and secrete mill stores and machinery, and if they fail through unwillingness to do it, then burn and destroy what cannot be removed. The Russians destroyed the grand army of Napoleon, of five hundred thousand men, by destroying the country about them; by the full use of fire applied to their own cities, houses and granaries, and in forcing his rapid and disastrous retreat from their country, give the first great blow to that master in the art of war which conquered France, and placed the great leader a prisoner in the island of St. Helena. Let Georgians imitate their unselfishness and love of country for a few weeks, and the army of Sherman will have the fate of Napoleon."

The following extract gives a good view of the topography of the country where Sherman is at work. It is from *The Richmond Dispatch* of the 23d:

We have no official information from Georgia. From such intelligence as reaches us through what we deem trustworthy sources, we conclude that Sherman's main army is operating in the country embraced between the railroads running from Atlanta to Augusta, from Atlanta to Macon, and the Georgia Central Railroad. He is in the very heart and center of the State, his infantry columns marching on Milledgeville. While this is the direction of his main column, one body of his cavalry has advanced to within a short distance of Augusta, and the other has struck the Georgia Central road, leading from Macon to Savannah, at two points—within a few miles of Macon, and at Gordon, the junction of the Georgia Central and Gordon and Milledgeville branch Railroads.

On Sunday, a body of our cavalry, under Wheeler, attacked his cavalry at Gordon, but with what result we have not been able to ascertain.

Sherman is everywhere laying waste the country with fire and sword, showing clearly that it is his determination to take no step backward. His force, cavalry included, is not believed to exceed thirty thousand men; and it seems certain that, if vigorous measures are taken by our generals, he must be checked and destroyed. It is impossible he should be able to support his army on the country—a fact which alone must very soon embarrass him sorely.

Most persons seem to have very little idea of the situation of the railroads in the country in which Sherman is now operating. We will endeavor to make it as clear as we can:

Two railroads, beside the Chattanooga, which runs north, have their rise in Atlanta. The Georgia Railroad runs nearly due east, strikes the South Carolina boundary at Hamburg; becomes thence the South Carolina Railroad, and terminates in Charleston. The Macon Railroad runs from Atlanta due south to Barnesville; thence at right angles to its former course in an easterly direction to Macon. Thence to Savannah, pursuing a nearly south-eastern course, runs the Central Railroad. At Gordon, on the Central Railroad, about fifteen miles east of Macon, a branch railroad runs through Milledgeville to a place called Eatonton. This place is about fifteen miles from Madison, on the Georgia Railroad. It is said that a portion of Sherman's Army went out as far as Madison, on the Georgia Railroad, and leaving it, struck across to Eatonton, the immediate object being Milledgeville, the capital of the State. It is believed that Sherman himself pursued the Macon Railroad until he came to Griffin, several miles above Barnesville, and thence struck to Gordon, avoiding Macon altogether, and by this movement placing his whole force in the rear of it. The Georgia Railroad terminates at Augusta. Hamburg, the South Carolina town, is on the opposite side of the river.

The mingled boasts and confessions of the chivalry in view of Sherman's searching and convulsing motions within the very bowels of their land are well exemplified in the following from *The Richmond Enquirer* of the 23d:

It is different with Sherman's purpose in marching out of Atlanta, which seems to be unknown to the North, and is probably in its general outlines alone dictated by Grant and the powers above him. Its general character, however, is not difficult to guess, from a military point of war; for, after all, war is not a mere game of contingencies, but a science, and as such subjected to fixed rules, which no good General will violate, as he knows but too well how surely the penalty follows the neglect of certain first principles. Thus it is evident enough that Sherman has tried for the last months, and tried under most aggravating difficulties, to hold by the railroad, which forms his main line of communication with his base at Nashville. In doing this, he had to contend with the dashing attacks of Forrest, the steady pressure of Hood, and the hostility of the inhabitants all around him; his own army was exhausted by incessant marches and countermarches, decimated by continued fighting and wasting disease, and finally reduced to one-half by the political exigencies of the Presidential election. Still he has held on to the last extremity, without resuming the offensive at any one point, but waiting patiently to take advantage of any errors which the young, zealous General on his flank might commit in his operations on an immense circumference around it. He has either been disappointed in this expectation, or he has been unable, from want of men or of skill, to take advantage of them. *This only he has gained, and it is no small gain to him, with his plans for the Winter, that Hood is far off to the West, only feebly threatening his rear and his flank, and with the hostile army under Thomas between him and Atlanta. It may be that this is the position which Sherman had in view when he boasted that he would soon have Hood where he wanted him. It is certain that his pursuit has been but a series of feints, and that the door to West Tennessee was purposely left open to allure the eager looks of our gallant men in that direction.*

In the meantime, Sherman has found out what was long ago predicted on our side, that Atlanta could no longer be considered as the pivot of an army, which is unable to find subsistence in that exhausted country. It can never be made a strong place, because it is so commanded by surrounding hights; it could easily have been taken during the three days when our troops were before it, if they had been in stronger force. Besides, to make it a tenable point d'appui, it would require to be re-stored with ammunition and provisions, which it is now impossible to introduce. Nor could it be any longer considered as a great depot, for the railroad being destroyed, or seriously threatened with constant attacks, it became valueless as such. Having, therefore, recruited and reorganized his army, and having drawn ample supplies from his base of operations as well as from the scanty remnants of the country around him, he resumes his march Southward. What may be the ultimate end of this hazardous but brilliant enterprise, is, of course, not known to the public; it is most likely, we think, not finally determined upon by Sherman himself.

This much only is certain, that he will try to possess himself first of Macon. Success in the maneuver would bring him two valuable advantages, beside the mere prestige of occupying the town and destroying whatever may be valuable there to our Government. He could thus obtain command of the railroads, which lead from Macon eastward to Augusta and the seat of Government, and westward to the Mississippi, thus effectually destroying our communications with the Trans-Mississippi Department. *He would, moreover, cut off Hood and his army from his base of operations, his supplies and his means of conferring with the seat of Government. In these aspects the move is a formidable one, and it is no use to shut our eyes willfully to the danger; far better to look it in the face and prepare for resistance with vigor and dispatch.*

It is easy to see the terrible efforts made in the above Southern editorials to keep up courage under a heavy pressure. A very hot volley of manifestoes has also been fired off at the Georgians by their own leaders. Here follow proclamations by Gen. Beauregard, Gov. Brown, and by the Georgian delegation to the Rebel Congress:

CORINTH, Nov. 18, via SELMA, Nov. 18.

To the People of Georgia:

Arise for the defense of your native soil! Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers. Obstruct and destroy all the roads in Sherman's front, flank and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident. Be resolute. Trust in an overruling Providence, and success will soon crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in defense of your homes and firesides.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19, 1864.

To the People of Georgia.

We have had a special conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are able to assure you that they have done, and are still doing all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you. Let every man fly to arms. Remove your negroes, horses, cattle and provisions from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry. Burn all bridges and block up the roads in his route. Assail the invader in front, flank and rear, by night and by day. Let him have no rest.

JULIAN HARTRIDGE, MARK BLANDFORD,
J. H. REYNOLDS, GEN. N. LESTER,
JNO. S. SHEWMAKER, JAS. M. SMITH.

"RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1864.

To The People of Georgia:

You have now the best opportunity ever yet presented to you to destroy the enemy. Put everything at the disposal of our Generals. Remove all provisions from the path of the invaders, and put all the obstructions you can in his way. Every citizen with his gun, and every negro with his spade and axe, can do the work of a good soldier. You can destroy the enemy by retarding his march.

Georgians, be firm. Act promptly and fear not.

B. H. HILL.

I most cordially approve of the above.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War."

The following proclamation, it will be noticed, is a levy en masse of every man from 16 to 55 able to bear arms:

STATE OF GEORGIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 19, 1864.

The whole people understand how imminent is the danger now threatening the State. Our cities are being burned, our State laid waste, and our wives and children mercilessly driven from their homes by a powerful enemy. We must strike like men for freedom, or we must submit to subjugation.

Death is to be preferred to the loss of liberty. All must rally to the field for the present emergency, or the State is over-run. I therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the statutes of this State, hereby order a levy *en masse* of the whole white male population residing or domiciled in the State, between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, except such as are physically unable to bear arms, which physical defect must be plain and indisputable, or they must be sent to camp for examination, and except those engaged in the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government, which are by the recent acts of the Legislature declared exempt from compulsory service. All others are absolutely required, and members of the Legislature and Judges are invited to report immediately to Major-General G. A. Smith, at Macon, or wherever else in Georgia his camp may be, for forty days' service under arms, unless the emergency is sooner passed.

The statute declares that all persons hereby called out shall be subject after this call to all the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and on failure to report shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of the crime of desertion.

Volunteer organizations formed into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades or divisions will be accepted for forty days, even if they approximate to the number which is required in each organization by the militia laws of the State, which were in force prior to the late act.

All police companies formed in counties for home defense will report, leaving at home for the time only those over fifty-five years of age; and all persons having Confederate details or exemptions, who, by the late decision of the Supreme Court of this State, are held to be liable to State militia service, and bound to obey the call of the Governor. All such refusing to report will be arrested by the police force, or by any aid-de-camp or other officer of this State, and carried immediately to the front.

The necessary employés of railroads, now actively engaged, and the necessary agents of the express company and telegraph operators, are, from the necessity of their services in the present emergency, excused. All ordained ministers of religion of a church or synagogue are also excused.

All railroad companies in this State will transport all persons applying for transportation to the front, and in case any one refuses, its President, Superintendent, agent and employés will be immediately sent to the front.

All aids-de-camp and other State officers are required to be active and vigilant in the execution of the orders contained in this proclamation, and all Confederate officers are respectfully invited to aid State officers in their vicinity in sending forward all persons hereby ordered to the front.

The enemy has penetrated almost to the center of your State. If every Georgian able to bear arms would rally round him, he would never be able to escape.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor.

"Brig.-Gen. Ripley has been appointed to the command of the military district of South Carolina." It will be remembered that Gen. Ripley was formerly Chief of Ordnance for the Confederacy.

Movements of Sherman—Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

The Savannah Republican of the 24th, contains contradictory statements as to Sherman's movements, particularly as to crossing the Oconee River. It says that the column operating on the Georgia road kept the western side and struck off in the direction of Macon, as though contemplating a junction with the forces in that vicinity. It is stated that a strong force of cavalry is following Sherman, and that it is not impossible that Forrest may ere long hang like a wolf on his rear and flanks.

Statements of Released Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

Some of the recently exchanged prisoners have reached this city. They say that when they arrived at Savannah from Mellen they were kindly treated, and furnished with the best food which could be procured, and that the people intimated that there were forces under Beauregard and Johnston at Macon and Augusta to oppose Sherman; but they did not believe he would encounter them, or that the military authorities would in time decide where to concentrate the forces they had. At Savannah there were only 1,500 men, who would make but a feeble resistance.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

The Sufferings of Lieuts. Drake and Lewis.

The many friends of this gallant officer (Lieut. J. Madison Darke) will be gratified to learn that he arrived at his home in this city on Saturday morning last, having made a most wonderful escape from his enemies in South Carolina. We happened to be at the depot on the arrival of the Lieutenant, but so changed and wan was his appearance that we had considerable difficulty in recognizing him.

It will be recollected that Lieut. Drake was taken prisoner, with Gen. Heckman, early last Summer, when the Rebels took advantage of a dense fog to attack Gen. Butler's lines, near Bermuda Hundred. He was sent to Macon, and from there to Charleston.

On the evening of October 6, while *in transitu* from Charleston to Columbia, S. C., Lieut. J. Madison Drake, with three brother officers, jumped from the train and ran into the woods. Blood-hounds were immediately loosed, but by wading through heavy laurel and cypress swamps for several days, the officers eluded further pursuit. During this time they suffered greatly from want of provisions—grapes, persimmons and berries being their chief staple of food. Subsequently they lived six days on hard, dry corn, which Lieut. Drake assures us was quite palatable.

After reaching a point 200 miles from the coast, the negroes ministered unto their wants—supplying an abundance of corn meal and sorghum molasses. Meat could not be obtained at any price. Reaching the mountains of western North Carolina, the officers fell in with hundreds of Rebel deserters, Unionists, &c. These poor people did everything in their power for the officers, not only supplying them with articles of food, but guiding and conducting them from one mountain to another, at the imminent risk of their lives. It was in Caldwell County that the officers organized a company of loyal North Carolinians. These recruits—mostly men who had refused to serve in the Rebel army—accompanied our friends over 200 miles, when the Rebel guerrillas becoming dangerous and annoying, the majority of the Carolinians halted, deeming it imprudent to advance further until the path became more open and clear.

Lieuts. Drake and Lewis, however, determined to get into "God's country," continued on their course, and succeeded, after various mishaps and adventures, in safely reaching Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the evening of Nov. 16, having marched over six hundred and fifty miles in just six weeks. Lieut. Drake and Lieut. Lewis marched several hundred miles in nearly a barefooted condition, a portion of the distance in four inches of snow. Lieut. Drake had his feet badly frozen.

This escape is considered one of the most daring and wonderful that has been effected since the commencement of the Rebellion. [Trenton State Gazette.

L. PRANG & Co., of Boston, have got up a very desirable Album for their beautiful chromo-litho. graphic pictures or for carte de visites. The Album is so made that eight pictures are exhibited at one time, and it will contain 100 cards. It is made of good paper, strong and tastefully bound, and, we are informed, can be sold for a price much less than any other Album in market of like capacity.

Among the many beautiful things that this firm have prepared for the coming holidays, are "A Visit from St. Nicholas," (the old poem commencing "'Twas the night before Christmas,") "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Robinson Crusoe," illustrated in oil colors. The first is issued in book-form, and the last two in doll style. Their latest Album Pictures embrace Landscapes, Flowers, &c., illustrations from "Pilgrim's Progress," "Poor Richard's Maxims," Remembrance and Salutation cards, Games, &c., also in oil colors, creditably executed. They have issued bouquets of Forest Leaves in Autumn, natural size, for framing, which are so well done that at first sight they appear to be the real leaves.

CELLARS THAT WILL FREEZE.—Look to your cellars. Farmers and everybody else who owns a cellar look to it before freezing weather. Now, to-day; now in this warm Indian Summer, is the time to prepare for Winter. See that every crack is stopped before your vegetables are frosted. If you need lime mortar, get some lime and mix it when slaked with twice its bulk of coarse sand, and work it thoroughly. Don't go to borrow a trowel, if you have none—a tool that every farmer should have—but make a wooden one. If you cannot get lime or cement, get clay and mix it with sand, cut straw and cow-dung into a plastic mortar and stop the cracks with that. If you cannot stop them with mortar, stop them with something else—fine hay, straw, or leaves—and "bank up" with spent tan, seaweed, salt hay, forest leaves, horse manure, or dry earth. Stop the holes against frost, and do it now, to-day. Do you hear?

MARRIED.

TABER—HEATON—At the house of the bride's father in Plattekill, Nov. 24, by Friends' ceremony, George H. Taber of Milton to Phebe Heaton of the former place.

[Advertisement.]
BEGIN WITH THE NEW YEAR
TO READ THAT REPOSITORY OF
Interesting and Instructive Miscellany,
THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
The Prospectus for 1865 is now ready, and will be sent to any address upon application. The new volume will contain SEVERAL REMARKABLE FEATURES.
Now is the time to subscribe. Terms $4 a year, or 35 cents a number. Address the Publishers,
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.

[Advertisement.]
Theodore Tilton of *The Independent* furnishes a very attractive and artistic poem in the January No. of *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly* that will be read with much interest by the ladies. With such contributions in connection with the many other features of this Magazine, it must become the leading Parlor Magazine in America, especially as ten dollars worth of full size patterns and three dollars worth of new music are to be given during the year.

[Advertisement.]
THE IOWA STATE FAIR, recently held at Burlington, awarded the first premiums for the best FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, and the best MACHINE for light and heavy work, to the GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

[Advertisement.]
TWO FIRST PREMIUMS were awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, for the best Machines for family and manufacturing use, at the Wisconsin State Fair, recently held at Milwaukee.

[Advertisement.]
LADIES DRESSING the hair elaborately for the evening will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in shape for hours.

[Advertisement.]
CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

[Advertisement.]
TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the Prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30.

U. S. 6s, '67	Gal. & C. 1m Ex	Reading.
10,000.....145	3,000.....115	200....s30. 135¼
10,000.....146	Pt.Ft.W.&Chi.	200....b60. 136
U.S. 6s '81 Coup.	12,000.....90	1,500.....135¼
24,000.....112¼	C. & Al Inc.bds.	200....s10. 135¼
10,000.....112¼	2,000.....90	100....s10. 135¼
U.S. 6s 5-20 Reg	Mariposa 1st M.	200....b30. 135¼
10,000.....107	1,000.....95	300....s30. 135¼
U.S.6s5-20Coup.	American Gold.	Mich. Central.
20,500.....106½	24,00.....228	100.....128
2,000.....106¾	Bk. State N. Y.	Mich.S.&N.Ind.
60,000.....106	16.....115	500.....69¾
1,000 n. is..106¼	Corn Ex. Bank.	600.....69¼
U. S. 5s,'71, Reg.	8.....106	600....s30. 69
4,000.....103	Con. Bank.	Ill. Central.
U. S. 10-40 Reg.	100.....100	200.....126¾
500.....98¼	Canton Co.	100.....127
U. S. 10-40 Coup	100.....33¼	Clev. & Pitts.
500.....99	50.....33¼	400.....107¼
6,000.....98¾	Cum. Coal pff.	100.....107¼
7,000.....98¾	200.....44¼	300.....107¼
Trs. Notes 7 3-10	200....s30. 44	500.....107
30,000A&O 115¼	American Coal.	Chic. & N. W.
10,000.s10. 115¼	500.....80	200....b10. 41¼
500.....115	Quick. Min.	400.....41¼
U.S. 6s, 1 yr.Cer.	200.....86	200.....41¼
5,000.....97¼	300.....85¼	500.....41
14,000.....97¼	Wy. Val. Coal.	Chi. & N.W. Pf.
2,000.....97	400.....71	100...b30. 76¾
Brooklyn 6sW L.	Marip. Min. Co.	100...b10. 76¼
500.....112¼	200.....34¼	400.....76¾
Missouri 6s.	1,000.....35	200....s30. 76
6,000.....60¼	Pac. Mail.	300.....76
Mo. 6s Pac. R. iss.	50.....315	500....s30. 75¾
1,000.....66	N. Y. Central.	Chic. & Rock Is.
Ill. Coup.B.1862.	100...b15. 120¼	50.....101¼
2,000.....99	100.....119¾	400.....102
Ohio&Miss.Cer.	100....s30. 119¼	100....s30. 101¼
20,000.....36	100....s30. 119	100....s30. 101¼
40,000.....36¼	Erie.	Pitts., Ft W.& C
Mich.C.8s,NL'n.	500....b30. 93¼	100.....103
1,000.....125	800.....93¼	100....s30. 103¼
Alt. & T.Hte.In.	600.....93¾	500.....104
4,000.....80	500....s10. 93¼	100...s. 10. 103¾
Tol.&W.1 m. ex.	200....s10. 93	100.....103¾
1,000.....100	100....b30. 93¼	200.....103¾
Clev.& T.SF bds	Hudson River.	200....s15. 103¼
12,000.....108	400.....118¼	Tol. & Wabash.
Miss&Miss LG b	100....s30. 118	100.....52
10,000.....55¼	Chic. & Alton.	Chic.&Alton Pf.
5,000.....55	50.....89¼	50.....95

SECOND BOARD.

U.S. 6s'81 Coup.	N. Y. Central.	Clevo. & Pitts.
10,000.....112¼	350.....119¼	200....s30. 107¾
1,000.....112¼	100....s10. 119⅛	200.....108
U.S. 6s 5-20Coup	Erie.	100....s10. 107¼
16,000 n.is. 106	25.....93¼	100....b10. 108¼
1,000 n. is. 106¼	500.....93¼	1,200.....109
U.S.Tr.Nts.7.30.	50.....93	Chi. & N.West.
5,000A.&O115¾	Hudson River.	500.....41
U.S.6's 1 yr. ctfs	300.....118	100.....40¾
1,000.....97¾	200....s30. 117¾	Clev. & Toledo.
20,000.....97¼	400.....118¼	600.....108¼
Missouri 6s.	100....s30. 117⅞	Chi & Rock Isl.
20,000.....60¼	Mic.So.&N.Ind.	200.....102
Oh.& Miss. ctfs.	200.....69¾	300.....102¼
20,000.....36¼	500.....69¼	100....s30. 102
Fourth Na. B'k.	700....s30. 69	Mil. & P. DuCh
50.....95	Ill. Central.	100.....49
Mariposa Min.	150.....127	Pitts.Ft.W.&C.
100.....35	Chi.&N.W. Prf.	200.....103¾
400.....35¼	300.....76	300.....104
500.....35¼	200.....75¼	100....s30. 103¾

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

Gold opened at 233, but soon broke and fell to 227¼. From this point it rose to 230¼, and again broke to 228¼. The closing price was 229¼, after selling at 233 and 227¼. It was expected that a leading operator would be forced to buy to meet contracts. Instead of this, gold for immediate delivery was very abundant in all directions.

Government stocks continue in demand by public and private sale. The 7.30s, gold-bearing, have fallen to 115¼, and it is understood that the sharp brokers engaged in attempting to make them "as good as gold" have sold out. The legal gentry who took the case on speculation have not been so prompt. Railroad shares are dull and steadily pressed for sale in the face of an excessive supply of money and favorable reports of earnings. Protracted speculation and high prices have drawn large amounts of stocks to the Atlantic cities, where they are held by brokers and professional speculators, waiting for a new crop of credulous "buyers for a rise" who prove slow in coming. The outside public has been loaded with gold, copper, and petroleum stocks to such an extent that ready money is much less abundant "outside," and operators more cautious. At the public Board the business was very small. At the Second Board the market was irregular; Governments were strong; Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Rock Island were firmer, but the buying was upon a limited scale.

Money is plenty on call at 7 per cent. Stock commission houses are unable to use half their offerings, and as a rule prefer idleness to new engagements at present. The impression daily spreads that the Treasury Department will demand thorough taxation, and not only stop manufacturing paper money, but adopt a plan for the steady contraction of the circulation now in use. No other safe course is left, if the past is any guide for the future. The "Prices Current" are the best commentary as to the effects of manufacturing paper money. The present amount is enormous and dangerous, and alarms all prudent people who prefer any taxes to the emission of due-bills called money. The present glut is caused by the feeling that the Government intends *to tax* and *buy money* when taxes fall short. It is this which checks speculation in all directions; but the moment more "legal tenders" or due-bills are hinted at by the Government speculation will be renewed, and a scramble made to be rid of "money" daily depreciated by additions to its amount. In commercial paper little is done at 7@10 ₱ cent.

Exchange is quiet at 109¾ for bankers' sterling, 60 days; and 110¼ for 3 days; and for Francs, 5.08¾@5.13¾.

Freights are dull. The engagements to Liverpool are 50 tuns Oil Cake, 7s. 6d.; 1,000 tcs. Flax Seed, 3s. 6d.; 50 boxes Bacon, 12s. 6d.; and per steamer, 500 bbls. Apples, 5s.; and 200 boxes Bacon, 40s. To London, 20 tuns Mahogany, 17s. 6d.; 100 tuns white Wool, 15s.; and 1,000 boxes Cheese and Butter, 25s. To Bristol, 50 tuns Oil Cake, 20s.; and to Southampton, per steamer, 200 boxes Cheese and 100 do. Butter, 45s.

The business of the Sub Treasury was: Receipts, $7,705,779 84; for Customs, $130,386 72; Payments, $8,126 39; on account Loan, $438,000; Balance, $28,319,935 82.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 28, and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week....	$3,903,918	$3,251,634	$1,880,303
Prev. reported..	138,380,147	153,633,655	193,794,926
Since Jan. 1....	$142,284,065	$156,885,289	$195,675,229

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 14,529 pounds Beeswax, 20,401 barrels Wheat Flour, 1,237 barrels Corn Meal, 36,485 bushels Wheat, 581 bushels Oats, 2,332 bushels Corn, 1,000 packages Candles, 261 bales Hay, 385 bales Hops, 31 barrels Spirits Turpentine, 233 barrels Rosin, 649 gallons Whale Oil, 21,303 gallons Sperm Oil, 1,074 gallons Lard Oil, 809 barrels Pork, 670 barrels and 654 tierces Beef, 156,110 pounds Cut Meats, 78,738 pounds Butter, 856,511 pounds Cheese, 312,202 pounds Lard, 92 barrels Rice, 401,220 pounds Tallow, 280,378 gallons Petroleum, 725 bushels Peas, 208 hogsheads and 101 other packages Crude Tobacco, 29,804 pounds manufactured do.

The Dry Goods sales were not important to-day. Wolbert, Gordon & Co. had an assorted one, including spool cottons, hosiery, woolen goods, gloves, toilette quilts, &c. The sale was for cash, and in some cases a marked advance in prices was noticed. Russian twine, which at last sale brought 35c., found purchasers at 50c.; the No. 9 grade, which brought 40c., rose to 60c. Caldwell's No. 16 carpet thread, selling at $1, rose to $1 06; Stuart's plain spool cotton remained at last week's price, 87½c.; do. do. waxed fell from $1 05 to 90@92½c.; Howard's white spool sold at 53@55c.; do. black, 51c.; do. superior machine thread, $1, and black silk twist, $6 ₱ lb. The hosiery brought but indifferent prices. At Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.'s there was a sale of Furs, Skins, &c., and also of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tailoring Goods. The latter met with but poor success. The prices ruled low. All wool blue cloth was quoted at $3 90@$4; Broadcloth, $4 55@$4 67½; and finer grades of Broadcloth, $4 70@$4 77; and wool dyed, $5 60.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1864.

ASHES—The market is unsettled, and prices are nominal at $11@$11 50 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls.

BEESWAX is only in limited demand, but prices are steady at 70@72c. for Yellow Western.

COTTON—There has been less activity to-day, and prices are hardly so strong, closing at about $1 28@$1 29 for Middling; sales of 400 to 500 bales.

COFFEE—There has been an improved demand for Rio, principally from the trade, resulting in sales of 8,000 bags at full prices. The stock now in first hands has become materially reduced, and, with no immediate prospect of its being increased, holders are firmer in their views; we quote fair to good cargoes Rio at 42@43c., and prime lots at 44½@45c., our figures being on a basis of gold at 230. West India styles are quiet, but firm.

CANDLES are without change; sales of Adamantine at 30@34c.; Sperm, 45c., and Patent, 55c.

COPPER—American Ingot has been more active and firmer, closing firm at 48@49c.; new Sheathing and Yellow Metal are firm at 65 and 50c.

COAL—The market is poorly supplied with Foreign, and prices are very irregular and unsettled; sales of 100 tuns Liverpool Gas Cannel at $25, 4 mos., and 43 tuns P. C. Gas Cannel on terms not made public. Domestic has been quite active at irregular rates, the receipts have been liberal. The usual monthly auction sale of Scranton Coal came off to-day, as announced, under the superintendence of Simeon Draper, esq.; the offerings which comprised 25,000 tuns were all disposed of at an average advance of 20c. The sale was well attended, and the bidding quite spirited. We append the full particulars: 6,800 tuns Lump at $8 12½@$8 25, average, $8 14; 3,000 tuns Steamboat at $9 12½@$9 25, average, $9 21; 5,000 tuns Grate at $9 12½@$9 37½, average, $9 30; 3,200 tuns Egg at $9, average, $9; 5,000 tuns Stove at $9 62½@$9 85, average, $9 74; 2,000 tuns Chestnut at $8 62½@$8 87½, average, $8 75.

DRUGS AND DYES—All kinds are only in limited demand, but prices are unchanged; we have only to note sales of 12 cases Opium, in bond, at $10@$10 12½; 5,000 oz. Quinine at $3 10@$3 20; 4,000 lbs. California Mustard Seed at 19c.; 300 tuns Soda Ash at 5¾@6½c.; 12 tuns Caustic Soda at 12c.; 75,000 lbs. Gum Kowrie, and 20,000 lbs. American White Sugar of Lead, on private terms.

DYEWOODS—All descriptions are quiet and we have no sales to report; prices are nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour opened 10@15c. lower, and quite active at the concession, but closed firm; sales of 2,000 bbls. Extra State, for the last half of January, at $10 50; the sales are 16,600 bbls. at $9 50@$9 70 for Superfine State; $10@$10 20 for Extra State; $10 25@$10 50 for Fancy State; $10 25@$10 60 for the low grades of Western Extra; $11@$11 25 for Shipping Ohio; $11 30@$12 25 for Trade and Family Brands; and $11 15@$14 50 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is dull, and lower; sales of 350 bbls. at $10@$10 30 for the low grades of Extra, and $10 40@$12 25 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is dull, heavy, and lower; sales of 650 bbls. at $10 80@$12 15 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c.; and $10 40@$12 25 for Trade and Family Brands. Rye Flour is quiet and closes heavy; sales of 300 bbls. at $8 75@$9 50. Corn Meal is scarce, and firm; sales of 300 bbls., at $7 40@$7 60 for Jersey; $8 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $8 75 for Brandywine.

FISH—Dry Cod are in better supply, but with a brisk demand prices are about the same; sales of Grand Bank at $8@$8 25; and St. George's at $9@$9 25. Mackerel have been in improved demand and prices advanced, closing firm; sales of Bay at $15 75@$16 50 for No. 1, and $13 75@$14 for No. 2; Shore, $20 50@$21 for No. 1, and $16 for No. 2. Smoked Herrings are firm at 55c. for Scaled, and 45c. for No. 1; Pickled do. are in demand and firm.

FRUIT—Raisins are in small stock, and prices tend upward; we quote New at $5 70@$5 80 for Bunch, and $5 95@$6 05 for Layers. Currants are in demand and are firm at 18½@19c. Other descriptions are firmly held and in demand. By auction, to-day, T. R. Minturn sold the first cargo of new crop Messina Lemons, embracing 3,550 boxes, at $11@$11 50, cash.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is 2@3c. lower, and not so active; the demand is chiefly for Milling; the decline in gold, and more liberal arrivals, gives buyers a decided advantage; the sales are as follows: 17,500 bush. Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 23; 8,700 bush. Red Western at $2 32@$2 40, and 14,000 bush. Amber do. at $2 44@$2 45. Barley is in more active demand, and is better; the supply is good; we note sales of 6,200 bush. at $1 88@$2 for State, the latter very choice; $1 75 for poor Canada East, and $2@$2 10 for Canada West. Barley Malt remains dull, but steady at $2@$2 15. Oats are not so firm, and less active; the sales are 78,000 bush., including Canadian at $1, and Western at $1 03@$1 04, afloat and in store. Rye is in good request and steady; the sales are 6,800 bush. Western at $1 75, in store. Corn is lower, and quite active; the demand is chiefly for home consumption; the sales are 60,000 bush. Western Mixed at $1 92@$1 93, afloat and in store; Jersey Yellow at $1 60, in bulk, and $2 13 per 100 lbs., in the ear.

GUNNIES are quiet but there is no essential change in prices.

HOPS have been in good demand for export and home consumption; the receipts are light, and the market firm, at 25@38c. for Common to Prime, and 45@52c. for New Crop.

HEMP—Manila remains dull and prices are nominal at 17@18c.; other descriptions are inactive.

HIDES—There has prevailed a good steady demand from the trade since our last, but the business has been checked by the extreme prices demanded by holders. We quote as follows: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 35@36c.; Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 33@34c.; Rio Grande, 31@32c.; Orinoco, 31@32c.; California, 31@32c.; Central American, 29@29c.; Matamoros, 28@29c.; Vera Cruz, 27@28c.; Tampico, 27@28c.; Bogota, 28@29c.; Maracaibo, 27@28c.; Bahia, 26@27c.; Porto Cabello, 26@27c.; Truxillo, 25@26c.; Rio Hacha, dry and pickled, 23@24c.; Curacoa, 20@22c.; St. Domingo and Port au Platt, 20@22c.; Western, 25@26c.; Mines, 29@30c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 31@42c.; Sierra Leone, 32@33c.; Gambia and Bissau, 25@26c.; Zanzibar, 21@23c. Dry Salted Hides—Chili, 26@27c.; Paris, 26@27c.; Maranham, 24@25c.; Pernambuco, 24@25c.; Bahia, 23@24c.; Matamoras, 24@25c.; Maracaibo, 20@21c.; Savanilla, 22@23c.; Sandwich Island, 22@23c. Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, 15½@16½c.; Rio Grande, 16@17c.; California, 15½@16½c.; New Orleans, 14@14½c.; Western and Country, 13@13½c.; City Slaughter, 13@13½c.

HAY—The inquiry has been fairly active and with limited arrivals, prices have improved; sales of shipping at $1 40@$1 50, and small lots to the trade at $1 50@$1 75 per 100 lb. Straw is scarce and wanted.

IRON—Pig is inactive; buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views; sales of 500 tuns, at $59 50@$62 for Scotch; American is held at $57@$58 for No. 1; other descriptions are quiet at former rates.

LEATHER—The inquiry for Hemlock Sole has been good, and full prices were realized; Oak Sole is quiet at former rates; we quote as follows: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 40@41½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 39@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 37@38½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 39½@41c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 38@39c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 36½@37½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 37½@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Middle, 37@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 35½@36½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 34@36c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25@29½c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 36@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 50@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 50@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 50@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 56@58c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 53@57c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, 50@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 26@28c.

LEAD—The market for Pig has been fairly active and firmer, closing at $15 50@$16 for Domestic, and $15 12½@$15 37½ for Foreign; Bar 18c., and Sheet and Pipe 22c.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, but holders generally are firm, and quotations are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is dull, and easier; sales at $2 35@$2 40; stock, 2,400 bbls. Rosins are firm, and in fair demand; $24@30 for Common Strained and No. 2. Tar is dull and depressed; stock, 1,200 bbls.; last sale was at $8@$12 for Domestic and Foreign. City Pitch is steady at $23.

OILS—Linseed is in fair demand and firm at $1 40@$1 42. Fish Oils are in good request and firm at $1 58 for Crude Whale and $2 05@$2 10 for Crude Sperm. Lard Oil is firm and in demand at $1 95@$2 00.

OIL CAKE—The market fluctuates with exchange, and prices are low; sales of 270 tuns Western at $75@$77 50, the latter for 80 tuns to arrive, and City at $82 50@$86 in bags, and $87@$90 for do. in bbls.

OIL MEAL is more plenty and prices are lower and unsettled.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork continues quite active, but the market is again lower, and dull and heavy at the close; for future delivery there has been considerable doing; sales of 5,000 bbls. Mess (1864-5), sellers' option, at $38, for Dec. and Jan., and $37 50@$38, for Jan. and Feb.; 500 bbls. Mess (1863-4), buyers' option Dec., at $36, and 500 bbls. Prime Mess, sellers' option Dec., at $37; the sales cash and regular are 5,800 bbls. Mess (1863-4) at $35 25@$36. Beef is fairly active, and firm; sales of 500 bbls at $21@$23 for Plain Mess, and $23 50@$25 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is quiet but firm. Beef Hams are in moderate demand; sales of 200 bbls. Western at $28@$28 25. Cut Meats are in fair demand, and firm; sales of 275 pkgs. sweet pickled Hams at 19½@20c., and 10,000 lbs Shoulders and Hams in bulk at 16½@20c. Bacon is quiet; sales of 10,000 lbs Short Ribbed City at 21c. Dressed Hogs are dull and heavy; we quote City at 15½@15¾c. Lard is easier and heavy; sales of 1,800 bbls. and tcs. at 19½@20c. for No. 1; 20½@22½c. for Fair to Prime Steam, and 22½@23½c. for Kettle.

PETROLEUM continues in good demand and the market is firm with an upward tendency in prices; we quote: Crude at 47@47½c.; Refined, in bond, at 68@69c.; and Refined, free, at 86@90c.

RICE—The market has been quiet and we have only to notice small lots Rangoon at 13½@14c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in but moderate demand to-day at about former rates; we quote fair refining at 18@18½c.; sales of 120 hhds. Cuba, part at 21½c. Refined are quiet and steady at 29c. for hards, 27@28c. for soft whites, and 24@26c. for do. yellows.

SEEDS—The supply of Clover light and the demand is fair; sales of Western at 20½@22c.; Timothy Seed is selling to the trade at $5 50@$6 per bush; Rough Flax Seed is in fair demand and not plenty at $3 50@$3 60 per bush; Clover is held at $30@$32.

STEARIN—The market is firm, but the business is light, owing to the limited offerings; sales of 50,000 lb Prime City at 23½c. cash.

SPELTER—Lehigh is in demand and firm at 13½@13¾@14c. Silesian is held out of market.

TEA—Both Black and Green remain firm, but the business has been confined to small parcels, such as would supply the actual requirements of the trade; we quote: Hyson at $1 15@$1 75; Young Hyson, 75c.@$1 80; Hyson Skin and Twankay, 75c.@$1 20; Oolong and Ningyong, $1 07@$1 60, and Souchong and Congou, 75c.@$1 50.

TIN—The business in Pig has been only limited, but prices have advanced in sympathy with gold; we quote Banca at 66c.; Straits, 60c., and English, [illegible]. Plates are firmly held, but the market is unsettled; we quote $21 50@$22 50 for I. C. Charcoal, $17 50@$19 for I. C. Coke, $16@$16 50 for Coke Terne, and $18@$18 50 for Charcoal do.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in more active demand and firmer; sales of 1,300 hhds. at 11@35c. cash.

TALLOW—The market is fairly active, but fluctuates constantly with exchange, and closes quiet; sales of 187,000 lb at 17½@18c. for Western, 17¾@18c. for City and Eastern, 18½c. for Butcher's Association.

WHALEBONE is scarce and firm; sales of 3,000 lbs. Arctic at $2 18, and 2,000 lbs. new, Davis's Straits, at $2 18.

WHALEFOOTS—We quote a sale of 7,000 lbs. Soft bleached at 15c.

WOOL—This market continues firm, but pending another auction sale the business has been only moderate. In prices we have no change to note; American Fleeces are quoted at $1@$1 08 for Native and ¼ Merino, 95c.@$1 05 for ½ to ¾ do.; 90c.@$1 05 for full blood Merinos, and 90c.@$1 10 for Saxony; Pulled, 70@80c. for No. 1, and 90c.@$1 for Super and Extra; California at 25@65c. for Common to Fine Unwashed Valparaiso; 36@42c. for unwashed South American; 50@60c. for Common Washed; 53@55c., for unwashed Mestiza and Merino; 24@32c. for unwashed Creole; Cape Good Hope, 50@60c. for unwashed; E. I., 25@90c. for washed; African, 30@50c. for unwashed, and 50@75c. for washed; Smyrna, 35@45c. for unwashed, and 55@70c. for washed.

WHISKY—The market opened firmer, but closed lower, with a fair inquiry at the concession; sales of 1,220 bbls. at $1 85@$1 88 for State, and $1 88@$1 90 for Western.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ₱ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans are tending upward, with light receipts and considerable inquiry. A few choice Marrows were sold at $2 60. We quote:

Beans, pea, and medium prime ₱ bush.....$2 25@$2 50
Beans, kidney, ₱ bush..................2 50@ 2 60
Beans, marrow, prime...................2 50@ 2 75
Beans, inferior........................1 40@ 1 75
Peas, Marrowfat........................1 25@ 2 00

BUTTER.

The butter trade is quiet, with an accumulation of stock. At the present rate of gold European shippers cannot afford to pay over 47@48c. Some parties are paying 50c. for European, and 52@54c. for select lots for the Californian trade, though the latter price is an extreme figure, paid only for very prime, after rejecting a large portion of even good dairies. The market may be set down as "weak," with very few buyers, owing chiefly to to-day's decline in gold. We quote:

Goshen and Orange Co. pails, ₱ lb..........58@60
Sussex County, firkins......................50@54
State Firkins and Tubs, fair to good........50@55
Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota................35@45
Western Reserve, good to choice.............45@48
Central Ohio................................37@40
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice...........47@50
Pennsylvania tubs and pails, fair to choice.45@50

CHEESE.

There is little doing in the Cheese line, the news from Europe being unfavorable. Factory and good State dairies are held firm at 21@23c., but buyers are scarce. A small lot of very fine Factory was sold yesterday at 23½c.; but the market is not as strong to-day. We quote:

State, factory, good to choice ₱ lb.......22@23
State, fair to good.......................19@20
State, dairies, choice....................21@22
English dairy (Conn.).....................20@23
English dairy (Ohio)......................20@22
Vermont Dairy.............................19@20
Pineapple.................................24@26
Ohio, prime...............................19½@20
Skim milk Cheese..........................15@18

EGGS.

There is scarcely any change in the egg market. Single barrels are sold for 45c., but 43@43c. are about the figures for large lots of Fresh State eggs. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania choice, ₱ doz..44@45
State, good...............................43@44
Western, ₱ doz., good order...............40@42
Limed.....................................35@37
Egg Oats, ₱ bush., good...................70@75

FRUITS—DRIED.

Dried Apples are advancing. Chestnuts sell slowly. We quote.

Apples, new, choice, sliced ₱ lb........12@12½
Apples, good, new, ₱ lb.................11 @12
Apples, old, ₱ lb........................9 @10
Blackberries, ₱ lb......................18 @20

See Eighth Page.

For The Tribune.

Autumn.

BY JAMES B. CHADWICK.

Not with her golden tresses bound with flowers,
Through dewy medes, in robes of living green;
Not tripping, rosy, under Summer bowers,
With eyes of light, comes our pale, pensive queen;
Not with the lightsome step and joyful mien
As came, erewhile, her fair young sister, Spring;
Not thus, but gliding with slow steps is seen,
Like Memory seeming still to cling
To Hope's familiar trysts when Hope has taken wing.

Yet, though no joy attends her footsteps, though
No mirth lurks jocund in her voice's tone,
And in her eyes shines not the cheerful glow
That, whilome, in her beauteous sister's shone,
We love her for the graces hers alone;
The dreamy radiance, brooding in the air,
And girding all the landscape, as a zone—
The silver threads thought planted, here and there,
Amid the yellow locks of her disheveled hair.

The pensive goddess stirs the restless leaves,
In seeming quest of Summer that is fled;
Displays her fruity stores and bursting sheaves,
As if to tempt her back to valleys whence she sped—
To paling forests, blushing rosy red
With hectic fires, whose transitory gleams
Shall fade anon, as fades, when day is dead,
The sunset crimson from the Summer streams,
Or into life's realities fade youth's illusive dreams.

Oh, Human Life! The sunset of thy years
Brings Autumn ripeness and decay to thee.
Oh, Human Soul! With earthly hopes and fears
Shall all thy circling seasons cease to be?
Shall Hope her pinions fold in the eternity?
Restless Desire at last attain her goal?
Has Bliss no need except satiety—
Aimless To Be while pulseless ages roll?
Shall the Hereafter have no garners, Oh, deathless Human Soul?

Army of the James, Nov., 1864.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Strauss's Life of Jesus.

The new popular work of Strauss on the "Life of Jesus" is the subject of high commendation in an elaborate article in *The Westminster Review* for October. This volume is not intended to supersede the former celebrated scholarly work of the author, but is substantially an original production, aiming to present the results of modern critical research in a form adapted to the people, and correcting and completing the treatise which for nearly thirty years has held such a conspicuous place in theological controversy. "Possessing less of erudite detail, this new 'Life of Jesus' is distinguished by a directness and thoroughness of purpose which is more than an equivalent for such omission, and Strauss is right in intimating that what it loses in learning it gains in frank intelligibility—that while the meaning of other writers may be disputed, his is never obscured by reservation. The mere antiquarian or historical interest which some theologians affect is rightly subordinated by our author to the moral interest. Christianity being a living force, and the question of its origin involving such momentous practical consequences, to make literary considerations the primary ones argues an intellectual simplicity in which it is difficult to believe. In this spirit our fearless author undertakes to re-write his 'Leben Jesu,' and admirably does he accomplish his task. Incorporating the latest results of the advanced theological criticism of Germany, so far as he accepts them; acknowledging the splendid services of the great leader of the Tübingen school, Dr. F. C. Baur; recognizing the depth and patient industry of Zeller; accepting a suggestion from Hilgenfeld; modifying, combining, illustrating, Strauss has produced a book which, while it contains the most complete and satisfactory solution of the great religious problem with which it grapples, attests the candor, courage, and purity of his moral nature, the penetrative force of his critical genius, his marvelous acuteness, his discrimination, sagacity, and happy ingenuity."

In the early part of his book, Strauss attempts to discriminate between the historical and unhistorical elements in the evangelical records, with a view to the approximate construction of the true life of Jesus, of whom they give so fragmentary and imperfect a report. "According to Strauss, the only correct data for forming an estimate of the spiritual nature of Jesus must be sought in the great central discourses preserved in the Synoptic Gospels—preëminently in the Sermon on the Mount. At the commencement of this sermon, the words of Jesus which announce the coming of a new life and thought into the world, fall like 'a fertilizing rain in Spring.' Equally opposed to the traditional views of Judaism and the Ethnic world, the Christian Paradoxes or Beatitudes form the introduction to a totally different philosophy of life. No longer the rich and joyous, but the poor and sorrowful, are selected as representatives of genuine happiness. Internal peace is substituted for outward satisfaction, and the resources of the soul are preferred to the pleasures of sense, with a promise of future and heavenly acquisition rather than of present and earthly possession. This substitution of spiritual for material happiness leads to the exaltation of motive and disposition as the true springs of action, in contrast to the external and mechanical morality of the Pharisees. In insisting on purity of thought, simplicity of language, patience and forgiveness, Jesus appears as the opposing counterpart of the primitive lawgiver with his savage statute of retaliation. His anti-Jewish and original conception of the paternal disinterestedness of God, who lets the rain fall and the sun shine on the evil no less than on the good, leads Jesus to apply to him one of the highest and most endearing terms that denote human relationship, and to proclaim him to be the father of mankind. Regarding God as essentially love, because, as Goethe says, love was the essence of his own fair inward being, Jesus was intimately conscious of his harmony with this Divine Father. From the belief in an all-embracing love he derived his doctrine of human brotherhood and equality. Hence, too, he drew the golden rule, rightly regarded as the distinctive formula of Christian morals, the axiom which contains the cardinal principle of the Christian religion, the subordination of all individual life to the common idea of Humanity which lives in all, and is recognized and reverenced in all. United to his Father through the influence of this universal love and its consequent activity, Jesus attained to an inward blessedness and serenity, compared with which all external joys and sorrows lost their significance. Hence the cheerful carelessness which confides in the Providence that feeds the sparrows and clothes the lilies; hence the sustained contentment with a wandering, homeless life; hence the preference for children, as affectionate, innocent, and unpretending; hence the indifference to external honor or dishonor, in the consciousness of a divine vocation. Closely associated with this conception of a godlike life is seen the prophetic ideal of a New Covenant, that of the law written on the heart, bringing with it the glad sense of freedom and relief before which the feeling of servile obligation passed away. This joyful activity, which we may call the Hellenic attribute in Jesus, was the crowning result in a harmonious religious development—a development which, if not effected without a struggle, was at least effected without those violent internal crises known to Paul, Augustine, and Luther; so that, in a very true though perfectly natural sense, Jesus may be said to have been without sin, because without the sense of guilty conflict, defeat, and recovery."

The reviewer, after presenting a lucid analysis of the application of the mythical theory to the solution of the problem involved in the narrative of the life of Jesus, remarks: "As we remove the drapery with which mistaken zeal or fancy-led emotion covered and concealed the simple reality, we see how, as the author puts it, the true form has been disguised and injured; we see how, what we took for branches, for leaves, for colors, for shape, was but the artificial envelope of parasitical creepers. In fact, few great historical characters are so little known to us as the Prophet of Nazareth. While Socrates, his purest representative in the Pagan world, is seen standing in the clear air and bright light of Athenian culture, in the pictures drawn of him by Xenophon and Plato, Jesus is vailed in the thick, gloomy cloud of Jewish superstition and Alexandrian enthusiasm. Of the events of his life we know but little. The Christian Church is no true criterion of the man, for it reflects, not the pure personality of Jesus, but the colored light of a hundred foreign agencies. A few of the 'granite sayings' of Jesus, words for all time, alone remain of the eloquence that charmed to silence countless multitudes. But if we lose the mythical ornament, we do not, Strauss contends, lose with it all historical reality. The divine wisdom, he continues, which is in the world, and is eminently visible in man, was preëminently visible in Jesus. The idea of human perfection exists independently of Jesus, it is true, but it varies in different nations and in different individuals. The Roman ideal of character varied from the Greek; the Hebrew ideal from that of both the classical peoples of antiquity; and even the Greek ideal before Socrates varied from the nobler Greek ideal after Socrates. Among those who have aided in the development of humanity, Strauss assigns a foremost place to Jesus. He has elevated our ideal by introducing into it characteristics which were at best but partially unfolded before him; he has limited others which obstructed its general efficiency; he has, by the religious spirit in which he has conceived it, given it a higher consecration, and by its beautiful personal realization in his own life, thrown over it the glow and bloom of the highest vitality. If for the active employments, the business relations of men; if for household duties and family obligations; if for the guidance of the statesman, the artist, the man of science; if for all that belongs to the noble enjoyment of life, the teaching of Jesus supplies no instructive data, his example no illustrations; yet in the lessons which he taught and practically exhibited, of patience, gentleness, purity of heart and life, and human and divine love, will be found a completeness of wisdom which men may turn to perennial account. It is a mistake, then, shared by philosophers as well as by their accusers, to suppose that if the historical Jesus had never existed, the ideal Christ, the eternal Son of God, the type of Humanity, would ever have lived in the minds of men to inspire them to action through the love of its own divine beauty."

For The N. Y. Tribune.

THE SHOEMAKER'S STRIKE.

Thomas Gale lived with his parents in New-Jersey. When eighteen he got their consent to go into New-York to learn the shoemaker's trade. His acquaintances were learning the same trade in Newark; his higher ambition was to learn his in New-York. His parents were willing; the farm was small. There were enough boys left; he was tolerably well brought up. The man he was going to live with they knew; after this age it was not likely he would be led astray.

His boss lived in Spring-street. There were many apprentices; he soon became one of them. They had fun, as well as work, and after Thomas had considered he got permission to turn his attention to fine boots. To excel, he studied fine boots, and when others turned into Broadway to see the well-dressed folks, he did so to take a look at the fine boots. By the time he was twenty he was considered a fair hand at this branch of his trade, and still he continued to study it.

When twenty-one he was in a hurry to marry, and to become a man. A girl whom he had taken to pic-nics and theaters, he fixed upon; her name was Clara; her father had a place in the Custom-House, but she was not prepared to marry a shoemaker, since there were so many standing higher whom she thought she might get. Her parents seeing that Thomas greatly desired her, that he was temperate, and had a good trade, told her she was not likely to do better. Thousands in the city, then rich, commenced poor. They were young; it was important to become fixed when young. She was persuaded, and had him.

They hired two rooms up stairs in Prince-st.; he worked in one, by the piece, for his old boss; they cooked and ate in the other; they had little, they wanted little. She bound shoes and made shirts; everybody said she was handsome and smart, and they got along well. She did all the business; she went early to market in Centre-st.; she bought their dry goods in Grand-st., or wherever there were cheap bargains, she stretched their money; by her own work she made enough to buy her clothes and sometimes something for him. She took *The Sun*, though he wanted THE TRIBUNE, and if he proposed an evening's amusement, she always knew whither to go, and it was a cheap place. She was a fair type of many thousands of mechanics' wives in New-York. It is a pity that so few of them have the means for doing all that their abilities fit them for.

Their first dispute was about newspapers; he wanted THE TRIBUNE because it advocated elevating the laborer; she wanted *The Sun*, because it was only a cent, and because her mother took it. Sometimes he would jump up and leave his work and be gone an hour or so; when she found out he went to look at THE TRIBUNE, she took it, because she was afraid if he was out much he might get in the habit of drinking. A woman greatly neglects if she do not keep some watch of her husband, for if he go astray all is lost.

When the baby came, which it did in season, they had been so saving and so fortunate as to have fifty dollars laid by, and they had good clothes for themselves and the new comer. In this manner, then, they got along. But in one thing he was disappointed. He had expected to see a way open to become a boss. He had neither capital nor business knowledge, but he thought he would try. He bought leather and got up a case of fine boots; he sold them, after some running, but the profit was not great, and he had pieces of leather left, which he could not use. On reflection he went back to working for his old boss. Still, he did not believe in working always for others; some day he would get money enough to leave the city and start a shop in some Jersey village. This his wife would not listen to; she believed in New-York; there was no other place in the world equal to it; there she would live, there she would die.

So they continued to live for several years. In four years they had saved $200, which they put in the bank and got interest on it. They would have made more, but there was a new comer every year or so, which cost money; and though Clara worked hard, still she earned less each year by her shoe-binding and shirt-making, because her children took so much of her time. When ten years had passed they had $100 in the Savings bank. Then he was going to start a shop, and one day he brought home a man who was going in with him; they were going to do all sorts of work, they would have journeymen and apprentices, and soon would be rich. Clara did not like the looks of the man; she told her husband aside he would not do; he was persuaded, and put him off. This was fortunate, for soon Mr. Gale found out that he was a sharper.

One morning Mr. Gale met his oldest son on the stairs, starting for school, and he saw him put something in his mouth. What was it? Nothing. He brought the young chap into the room where he worked; Clara, hearing the shuffling, had come in. Now what was it? His cheek stuck out; the boy stood on one leg and looked around. At last his father forced open his mouth, and with his awl picked out a tobacco quid. Did anybody ever hear of a boy of his age doing the like of this? He must stop it, or he will be whipped. He was sharply questioned; he told something, the other children told more. There was quite a development regarding his companions and his habits; some drinking had been going on. Clara opened her eyes; she had been thinking her boy was the finest young chap in the city. Shortly after she found a box well filled with tobacco in his pocket; he implored her not to tell; she was deaf; his father took his strap to him, and the habit was broken up.

This and some similar matters set Mr. Gale to thinking. The slow way he was getting along set him to thinking; so did his increasing family. Their expenses, too, were increasing, and now that there were six children they needed more room. In hot weather it was almost impossible to cook, eat and live in one room, saying nothing about places to sleep. Clara went out several times to hunt for a house with more rooms. She clearly saw that to get such would take all they had been in the habit of saving, while they needed this amount extra for clothing and food. They talked the matter over. It was clear that the time soon would come when they could lay up nothing, and they could have no more room. Henry was taken from school, and was set to learning his father's trade. It was a pity to break him off—he was just beginning to learn fast; but there was no help for it.

In thinking of his prospects Mr. Gale became melancholy, almost discouraged. He lost flesh. His face became sickly and pale. He said little. Clara, however, kept good courage. She was still fresh and rosy, for she had all the running about to do. Every day she would run into Orchard street to see her mother, and to hear and tell the news. She called on others, but all her visits were short. Every morning Mr. Gale would go to his bench and work till breakfast, then he would look over the paper and go to work again; and he worked all day long. He did not sing any more while at work. In the evening he would walk out in the park, often alone. I doubt not but you often saw him. Sometimes he would go with Clara to a free lecture; neither could dress as well as formerly, and they paid few visits. This was hard on Clara. To live in New-York and not dress well was a real grief.

In the midst came a financial crash; merchants were failing, and there was a run on the banks. Early in the morning Clara went to draw their money. She did not come back till five o'clock. Only by keeping her place in the crowd was she able to get to the counter late in the day. Afterward she came near being robbed. The bank proved sound, and in a week she put it back again.

One morning, Mr. Gale did not go to work; he sat in her rocking-chair reading the paper. Clara left off getting breakfast to ask if he was well. "Yes; but he was thinking, he intended to spend some time in thinking." All the children came to look at him. It was strange father was not at work. They were afraid something would happen. When he got his breakfast, he took his hat and went out. His bench looked lonely enough with the leather apron spread over it. Surely, something was going to happen—he had never been this way before. But he was getting poorly; a walk down to the Battery, or a stroll across the river would do him good.

She got an extra dinner; the table-cloth was white as snow; the room was scoured and cleaned. Father should see they had not been idle. He did not come back at noon. The dinner was all ready. She sent the children out to see if he was coming, and she kept looking out of the window. At last she saw him walking fast, with the children holding to his fingers. He seemed quite bright. He had been over to Hoboken sitting under some trees, and he had got through thinking; he was *on a strike.* On a strike? The papers had said nothing about it. It was a curious time to go on a strike when he has thought himself well off to get work at all. No matter, he was on a strike. Strike about what, pray tell? About work. He was not going to stand it. Others might, he would'nt. They talk about slaves. He was one. Now he was going to be free; he would leave the city; he would buy land and turn farmer. Certainly he must be crazy; and she gave him to understand she was not going to Jersey; he told her not to be troubled about Jersey—that was no place. He was going West, to Illinois. Let her look at that letter, and that pamphlet. Yes, he must be crazy; and she wondered if he thought she was going to Illinois to live among the Choctaws, the Cherokees, and the Pottawattomies. He told her she was beside herself to talk about Indians in Illinois; there were none within a thousand miles.

It seems that he had got into correspondence with the Commissioner of the Land Department of the Illinois Central. Great inducements were held out, and the general statements were illustrated by accounts from the settlers. Clara read them over, but she could not bear the idea of leaving New-York and of never seeing her relations and friends again. He talked with her, and showed her they were doing little, and were likely to do less; that what they paid for rent in four years would buy them a farm, when, not only would it be their own, but it would support them, and be worth more than the house and lot itself. She would not go; she knew it would make her miserable, and her children never could be anything.

Then she went to talk with her parents. What was her surprise to hear her father say it would be a good plan, he had known many who went West to do well; with common industry they could not fail; in fact, he had about made up his mind that when he should lose his place in the Custom-House he would go himself. She knew not what to think. She said they were all against her. All she could do was to cry. Thomas had always been led by her, and she thought she could control him, but in this she was mistaken. The first thing she knew he had the children on his side, for he told them such fine stories about the West, how the strawberries grow among the grass, how there are nuts of all kinds, and apples, peaches and pears, everywhere flowers bloom, and milk is only a cent a quart.

Clara held out several weeks, but seeing at last there would be no peace, she made up her mind to go, and then went to work to get them good clothes, and she visited auctions and other places where she could buy things cheap, and they started for Illinois.

At Chicago the Commissioner was surprised to see a man come in this way with his goods and his family, for usually one first picks out a place and then sends for his family. Fearing that as they were used to a city life they would become discouraged if they went on a farm entirely new, he sent along an agent to show them one of those farms which squatters abandoned when the Company took possession, for they settled intending never to buy but to sell the improvements. They left Chicago in the middle of the night, and next day they were put off at a new station in the middle of the State. There was no place for them to stay, and a team was hired to take them to Mr. Goodman's, who lived near the farm the agent thought would suit.

Mr. Goodman lived about three miles from the railroad; he came from Kentucky, twenty years before, and by patient industry he had become wealthy. The family arrived toward night; Mr. Goodman was wishing to keep them until they could look around; he was anxious to have the country settled, and he would help them all he could. He had a good orchard, it was the Fall of the year, and there were plenty of apples; one saw a large plain heap, long cribs of corn. It was cheap and he had sold little, and hogs, horses and cattle in abundance. Supper was ready, and they sat down at a long table, and were surprised to see such large dishes of meat, potatoes, butter and the like, and they thought he must be very rich. They did not understand how plentiful food is in the interior of this State. All were glad to get to bed and have some sleep after their long journey.

After breakfast they went over to look at the farm, which was scarcely a quarter of a mile distant. It consisted of 40 acres; eight or ten were partly fenced. There was a ruined log house, and half-a-dozen old apple-trees as much neglected as possible. A creek ran through one side of the lot, and there were about five acres of timber which the agent of Mr. Goodman spoke of as being of great value; all the rest was raw prairie, with scarcely a house in sight.

When Clara went into the house, which had neither window or door, she said it was only fit for hogs—indeed, hogs had been lying in it. It was a most doleful looking place. When they had looked around, which did not take long, Mr. Gale took his wife aside and told her he was sorry he had brought her to such a place; he confessed he was wrong, but he would take her back to New York; he would faithfully work, and never complain again. He had no idea that everything was so new, so rough, and requiring so much work to make a beginning.

She asked him if their long journey and the spending of so much money was to go for nothing. He was sorry he had done what he thought was best, but she saw he would not be pleased. How did he know she was not pleased? He only supposed so. Hadn't they better go in some village or town? Then she told him she had been talking with Mrs. Goodman; they lived three weeks at first in their wagon, but they got along well in a little time. Then she told him how cheap everything was, flour only so much, potatoes so much, and they could buy a cow for what milk cost them in a month in New-York. She was going to stay. She was going to have no such foolish business. He could work, couldn't he? O, yes. Well, he had better buy the place. Mr. Goodman said the house could be fixed up in a few days, and more than this, he could get all the work he wanted to do at his trade and have men to work for him. The boys could learn to work, and it would do them good.

Accordingly the land was bought. They paid $150; the agent said they had better keep some; the amount due could remain on interest, and there would be no trouble in meeting the payments, for he would have six years' time.

It would be interesting to give the particulars of their new life, but I must be short. The house was made habitable, and they moved into it. Then some lumber was bought, and an addition was cheaply built for two bed-rooms. After a little time they found out that they had many neighbors, though few were very near. They lived around on the edge of the timber. All these wanted shoemaking done, and to please them and to get acquainted, Mr. Gale went to their houses to do it, and worked up their own leather. This is called "whipping the cat." He was not much used to general custom work, but he could do it. When the young men found out what elegant fine boots he could make, he had jobs enough. To do these he bought his leather.

Often he said to himself and to his family, "what a fool I was." This referred to the prices he was getting, which was what the storekeepers charged at retail. Before he had only got wholesale prices. Now he had the profits of at least three classes of men; first, those of the wholesale merchant; second, of the freight line companies; and third, of the retailer. Much more than this, his rent cost nothing and his provisions cost nearly nothing, for he had the same advantages here in buying of first hands that he had in working directly for his customers. Middle men were making nothing out of him. One evening he figured up how much better he was doing, and it was clear that he was doing as well again. The advantage on his side was fully equal to $300 a year clear money, and this while they had everything to buy.

They had schools and meetings. It is true, there were deficiencies. But it was some comfort to Clara that they dressed as well as the best, and that there were none to look down on them. Even with old clothes, not fit to wear in the city, they could stand high. There was much, she felt it, and it was so, that by her habit of speaking and her acquaintance in society, she and her children could pass well in any company. She imagined that she was imitated.

Mr. Gale earned enough during the Winter to hire rails made and laid up, and several acres of prairie broken up. Then they planted corn, potatoes and the like, and had a garden. Of course they were awkward, and remarks were made; but they learned—they did not do a thing wrong much oftener than twice. Mr. Goodman helped them, and they took his advice to plant an orchard. A horse was bought, and plows and other tools; so were hogs and cows, which ran on the open prairie.

Mr. Gale was not at all ignorant of farm-work, but here they do differently from what they do in the East. But the main point was, whether he would work. Since he was married, he had worked hard. He knew what it was to stick to it from morning till night, month after month—always. For a mechanic to live in a city, he must work much more than a farmer does in the country. With this habit of industry, Mr. Gale was ready to take hold and improve his farm. He was faithful. He hoed his corn, which few here do, and he had the heaviest and best corn in the neighborhood. This gave him a plenty of pork; he even sold some.

When the weather was bad, he worked at his trade, and he always had a pair of fine boots on hand to make. I have noticed others out of a city besides him. They do more work than the farmers; often they are the best farmers. Such men always read agricultural papers. They had some books, but they took the weekly edition of their old friend. It was read through. Those who do not know, will be astonished to learn that young persons can become excellently well-informed by reading a first-class weekly paper like this. Add common school advantages, and they will have what anywhere will pass for a good education.

Of course they met with difficulties; sometimes things were dark, but never, never were they so dark as they always were in the city. The great and consoling fact continually was before them that they had a home of their own—that every year, on the whole, they made progress.

They built a new house. It is painted white, has green blinds, and this Fall the orchard round it is loaded with apples. But the father and son are far away—they are in the army. It may not be pleasant to relate, but it is so, the father is only a lieutenant, the son is a captain.

This Fall, Clara's father came out West to get him a farm, having heard how well they were doing. After breakfast, he was looking around for Clara. Going to the north side of the house, along a well worn path, hardened with blue grass, and where fallen apples lay, he saw her down the cellar.

"What are you doing there, Clara?"

"Come down and see."

He went down and found her taking butter out of a barrel churn.

"Why you make your own butter—and what a sight of it. How much is there?"

"About eight pounds."

"Ah ha! And how often do you get so much?"

"Every other day—sometimes every day. We keep seven cows. We make much more since we built the ice-house."

"Ice, eh? Why, you have things quite city-like. Now, Clara, what will such a lot of butter bring?"

"It is high now, but it is good. Well, not far from three dollars and a half. I'll tell you, father, it will bring as much as I used to earn at binding shoes in a whole week, and I do not work half as hard."

"Yes, I see you are doing well. Your oldest girl, you say, is married to a rich farmer, and you are keeping your next at school at Bloomington. When Thomas struck, as you was telling me, he made a good strike, and it strikes me, that a good many mechanics in our City will do well to strike in the same way." M. C. M.

DONGOLA, Union Co., Ill.

A Letter from the President.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

Mrs. Bixby, the recipient of the following letter from President Lincoln, is a poor widow, living in the Eleventh Ward of this city. Her sixth son, who was wounded in a recent battle, is now lying in the Readville Hospital.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.

DEAR MADAM: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine, which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming; but I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours, to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of Freedom. Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,

A. LINCOLN.

To Mrs. Bixby, Boston, Mass.

FARM LIFE IN JAPAN....I.

[This letter is old in [illegible], but fresh in interest, as its topics show. It is the first of a series, of which the other numbers will appear hereafter.]

Divisions of the Year—Farm Houses and Farm-Yards—Fields and their Culture—Spring and Spring Work—Winter Holidays and Winter Work—Manures, and their Economy—Fuel—Planted Timber—Hoe and Spade—Early Crops—The Japanese as Farmer and Landscape Gardener—Rustic Taste.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, April 25, 1864.

The full burst of Spring is upon us, I might rather say the opening Summer, for here April is the fairy-footed May. March laughs and weeps by turns with April showers, while February trumpets with all the winds of March. The gently swelling uplands are aglow with the radiant vegetation of the new year. The crimson camelias have faded out along the hill sides; the daphnes have lost their odorous blossoms; apricot, plum, peach and cherry have dropped their tinted petals. In their stead wheat and barley sway their bearded grasses to the warm south winds, interrupted by blooming patches of the Windsor bean and the golden tapestries of the rape fields. The earlier rape is passing out of flower, while the later is still in full bloom.

The surface of the country hereabout is rolling, broken into wave-like ridges of small eminence, between which the valleys run out to the sea. It is diversified with numerous clumps of timber, groves of bamboo, pine and fir woods from a few rods square to several acres in extent; no fences mar its face, but with its cleanlily cultivated fields, well trimmed banks and luxuriant vegetation, it has a picturesqueness unsurpassed, I fancy, by few lands. With the sea and the lake-like waters of Yedo bay for its foreground, the lofty hazy ridges of the Hokone mountains for its background, and this rich middle ground of warm ridges, evergreen woods and teeming crops, what more effective grouping could the great Architect of the world have given.

The deciduous trees are now breaking into leaf. The tender green of the new foliage has for a few days only been seen on the elms, and the chestnuts and oaks have yet scarcely awoke to the new life of the year. Here we see the forests putting forth their new leaves cotemporaneously with the heading out of the wheat and barley. These, the wheat and barley, are both winter crops, besides which, as fall sown crops, are the two kinds of rape already mentioned (*brassica rapa, and brassica orientalis*), the Windsor bean (*vicia faba*), a field pea (*pisum sativum*), and the winter radishes. I find by my own experience that our cultivated garden peas endure the winter with slight protection, and come on to blossoming early in April. Cabbages and cauliflowers fill out their succulent heads throughout the winter month.

The Japanese Spring begins according to calendar with the first day of their year which comes in, in our February this year, corresponding with our February 8th. This is the true opening of their Spring, for although the deciduous woods and grasses remain for weeks later as bleak and bare as the Winter's cold may have left them, the alder and willow catkins are rapidly swelling, the camelias are struggling into blossom, and the apricots are also putting forth in sunny, sheltered places under the cottage thatch.

The Japanese year is divided into lunar months, the first day of each month being that of the new moon. Every fourth year an intercalary month comes in to preserve the balance of the seasons.

A short season before the New-Year and the New-Year holidays, are the farmers' holidays of the year—the time when he is least crowded with out-door or in-door work. The crops of the year last to be gathered are the rice and turnip-radish crop, for the months of November and December are usually so clear and dry that this harvest is left to linger along at the farmer's convenience. The farmer has no barns for his crops—the grains are threshed on the field, and lucky is he if he has even store-rooms for the threshed out grains.

The weather favors him as to his most important crops of rice, turnip-radishes and sweet potatoes, and he harvests them as he sells them. The straw and refuse is stacked in the fields, waiting any chance purchaser; if he comes not, fire soon reduces them to ashes and manure.

The leisure the farmer has at this season is much employed in traveling near home, visiting Yedo or other market towns, and making pilgrimages to favorite temples. At this season Kanagawa is full of strangers from the country, who come from far to see the strange sight of a foreign settlement.

But for the farmer whom thrift or necessity stimulates to unceasing labor, there is plenty of work for the quiet months of midwinter also. It is the time to gather and prepare manures for the coming season. There is timber to be got out of the woods, fire wood to be cut and charcoal to be made. So wherever you go on a country path in Winter, in early morning you will meet strings of pack horses laden with wood, lumber, grain, charcoal, rice, fruits (oranges, peas, and persimmons), nuts, (chestnuts, large and small black walnuts), monstrous strings of radishes and other sorts of country produce, and with the load are two long empty buckets which are to be filled with such manures as the farmer can find—principly night soil which is collected in unsightly, unsavory reservoirs, at some convenient place. Many of these farmers come regularly to town, and go as regularly from house to house, each taking what he carries away as his perquisite. He would be an unthrifty farmer who would ride or lead his horse unladen back from market town to country. One learns to take the windward of these pack carriers in his country walks. These manures, thus carried into the country, are placed to ferment in large vats, under cover, by the house or wayside, giving forth the most villainous odors, as a matter of course. Where this process of fermentation is to proceed long enough, other matter is added, such as half decayed vegetable tops, to increase the mass, to which water is added and a stirring given so often as may be necessary. I have seen many a clayey hill side which had been scooped out into cave like receptacles for these manures.

There is work also for the women and children in the latter winter and early Spring months, when every fine day—and nearly every day is fine—parties of them are to be met anywhere, in the woods among the brush or along the hill slopes and water courses gathering fuel of dead wood, decaying branches, fallen twigs, bamboo grass, reeds and leaves, which are stored in large wicker baskets, or disposed in bundles and carried home. This fuel is the general fire wood of the farmers and countrymen, with the exception of a little charcoal for the *hibachi* or brazier around which the family gather in-doors as we around our fire-places and grates. Fuel is mainly needed for cooking. The Winters in this part of Japan are not severe, and the farmers' cottages are always built with a careful regard for a sunny exposure and a situation sheltered from the northerly winds. Hence their hamlets are found along the sheltered valleys or under the lee of protecting hills. The natural defenses of the position are further improved by screens of close hedges, so that many of these hamlets, with their well kept hedges inclosing the thatched cottages, have at a little distance a charming air of comfort which the nearer approach is wont to belie.

The woods, which are all planted timber, are frequently cut over to furnish fuel for the towns, timber for building, and material for charcoal. None of the native wood, self grown, is to be seen hereabout; all is planted. We must go back to the hill ranges, forty to seventy miles distant, for any primeval woods, and even there the planting hand has been for centuries busy. The favorite trees for the planted groves are the Japan cedar (*cryptomeria japonica*), the pine (*p. densiflora*), and the retinospora (*r. obtusa*); under their cover spring up a great variety of indigenous trees. These planted groves are supposed to attain no great age, except where they are left to adorn the surroundings of a favorite temple.

The New Year holidays well over, the Spring work fairly begins. This is first, the stirring of the earth among the fall grown crops, which is done with a mattock of long narrow blade, and which tool is to the Japanese, hoe, spade and rake combined. Frequently in early Spring it is necessary to tread the wheat to set its roots, which have been disturbed either by the upheaving frosts or the winds blowing away the light soil in the dry Winter. The crops are all sown in drills; there is no exception—a broadcast sowing I have never seen. The hoeing and weeding is therefore easily performed, and in the first hoeing the earth is always drawn up freshly about the roots, no matter what the crop may be. Simultaneously with this cultivation is the application of manures, which, with very slight exceptions, are applied in a liquid state to the growing crop. This is universal on all the dry upland crops; the wet rice fields are treated differently, as I shall mention hereafter. The farmer is very busy with this work in the months of February, March, and the early part of April, going between his drills with bucket in one hand and wooden dipper in the other. Ashes, which are largely employed, are mixed with other manures, such as night soil, the drainage of cesspools, and applied in the same manner. Where other manures are difficult to be obtained, sea weed is employed, having been thrown up in large heaps to decay till even this can be put into a semi-liquid portable form.

The warm suns and frequent rains of Spring bring on the crops apace, and the first cultivation and manuring is not over before weeding follows. In this light work the whole household assists, wife and children, and most thoroughly is it done. Owing to the general use of night soil and the comparatively small use of animal manures, the weeding is not laborious, and it is a pleasure to see how clean of weeds or strange grasses every cultivated field is kept. The whole cultivated surface is laid off into patches of irregular size and shape, according to the conformation of the ground, and between these patches and dividing them are narrow edgings of turf, while threading and interlacing the fields in every direction are turf bordered paths wide enough for men and horses to freely pass. The turf in all these borders and edgings is kept closely pared to check the growth and spread of noxious weeds. Were our own farmers as persistent in this work, we should soon have done with Canada thistles; perhaps they will be when America becomes as thickly populated as Japan, labor becomes as cheap, and our agriculture becomes, as it is here, a general system of horticulture!

The manner in which these fields are laid out gives to the landscape one of its chief charms. Here laid out in small and regular squares, there in a semi-circular sweep along the bend of a hill or stream, again in ovals, triangles, or gourd-shaped patches, as the natural inequalities of the surface indicate, rising one above the other or inclining with easy slope toward each other, and everywhere a uniform level surface is offered, the drills are presented to the eye at varying angles to each other so as to break up the uniformity, and thus, with the farmer's plodding work a love of order and a presence of taste is ever manifest, and the ordinary laborer becomes an ornamental landscape gardener.

The effect of such training is everywhere seen in the universal "handiness" of the Japanese laborer—in his skillful management of a few simple materials wherewith to adorn his house or his cottage yard. Slovenly and poor enough as so many of their farm-houses seem to the passer by, yet there will nearly always be found on a closer inspection some indications of a love of the beautiful and ornamental.

In some one nook or corner, more commonly in the rear of the house, may be found a border of flowering shrubs and plants—at least thus much—and from this it may be extended to a complete garden and landscape in miniature, where are edgings of turf, box or dwarf shrubs, a mountain, lake, and lawn in miniature, or, situated as many of these cottages are, under the hill side, there will be the cool dripping spring trickling over a mossy bank, the artificial grot, the pile of rockwork curtained with ferns, or overrun with creepers, from whose interstices spring the dwarf azaleas and ornamental grasses; there are tasty lattices of bamboo, screens of reeds and ceilings of braided bark or wood shavings that inclose a Summer apartment, before whose entrance the wisteria swings its purple clusters, and into whose recesses creep the odors of lilies which fringe the pool without.

These effects all lie within the compass of the ready taste and practiced hand of nearly every peasant you meet, they are not rarities, but common every day belongings to many a cottage whose smoky timbers, blackened thatch and untidy inmates, as seen from the wayside, give no tokens of the love of order and appreciation of the simple beauties of nature which are fostered under its roof.

GLOVES—WHAT THEY ARE MADE OF—WHERE THEY ARE MADE.—It would be easier to say, perhaps, what gloves should be made of, to be durable, than to tell what they are made of, as the materials are almost innumerable. The name of "kid gloves" indicates that they are made of the skins of young goats. That is true, but some of the best gloves sold as Paris kid are made of rat skins. These, if well dressed, are very tough and elastic. A process of dressing lamb skins is known in France which makes the gloves made of them pass for kid. The skins of very young calves are also used, but they are generally too heavy for kid gloves, but they make excellent beaver gloves. Dog skins, colt skins, seal skins, and the skins of some game animals whose fur is not valuable, are all used for gloves. For men's use there is nothing more suitable, nor more popular than buckskin, though the sheep are often made to stand in place of the deer.

Silk, cotton, woolen and flax threads have long been in use for gloves, and of late years gloves made of cloth of a smooth, close texture, some of which resemble doe skin, have been very much in fashion.

It is a mistaken notion to suppose that all the gloves used in this country are imported. It is true that we import a great many, entirely too many, not only fine Paris kid (rat) gloves, but a very low priced sort of cotton gloves from Germany. The common retail price of one sort known as "Berlin gloves," was ten to fifteen cents a pair before the war.

There are some very large glove making establishments in this country. One of these, located at Gloversville, Fulton County, N. Y., employs a great number of females, not only at the factory, but working pieces work all over the county. There are also some large glove manufactories in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and at Philadelphia.

Most of the skins, except deer, used in this country, are imported. Even deer skins are brought from South and Central America in large numbers, and some of them are dressed to resemble kid, so are sheep skins from that country and Africa. Large quantities of goat skins are imported from South America, Africa, Sandwich Islands, India, Mexico, and West Indies. There is also a kind of hog skin that comes from South America which is in vogue for very heavy men's gloves. There is also a kind of skin imported from India under the name of kip skin, that is used to some extent for gloves. English sheep skins are considered better than American skins, the fiber being finer and stronger. The African sheep skins are still stronger. Most of the imported skins come salted in casks, and are dressed here mostly in New-York and Boston, or vicinity. The process requires considerable time and [illegible] skill of experienced workmen, whether soft dressed or tanned. In the process of cutting and making up stock into gloves, the profit depends almost entirely upon the skill, care and economy of the cutters, as the sewing is mostly done by the pieces. A single skin may pass through the hands of half a dozen cutters, the first taking all that will answer for No. 1, and the next No. 2, and so on, according to quality and size, down to the smallest gores of the fingers, until what is left is a mere handful of shreds and chips. [illegible] the amount of capital invested in this [illegible] it would astonish everybody who wears gloves.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22.—Owing to the extensive advertising of Doct. Grant, for a great "Convention" of fruit-growers and others, to start on a steamboat excursion to Iona, many of those in the habit of attending here every week for a social chat, were attracted away, leaving but a small club. This, however, gives the "outside members" a better opportunity to be heard, and the reporter avails himself of the opportunity of putting a portion of their letters before the readers of these reports, where they will be read and commented upon by a very much larger audience than ever assembled in the rooms of the Institute.

Cranberries on Upland.—H. A. GROVER, North Coshocton, wants to know about growing cranberries upon upland—cost of plants—how planted—how many per acre—profit of crop, &c. If Mr. Grover had read THE TRIBUNE the last year or two, he would not need to ask these questions. A very full article upon cranberry culture was published last Spring, and accounts of crops of upland cranberries have been given in the club reports, which cannot be repeated, but briefly we state that cranberries naturally grow where the roots can reach water, and best, when artificially grown, in a bed of sand laid over a marshy spot. To save the crop from worms and frost, it is necessary for the owner to be able to flood the vines at his option. If grown where they cannot be flooded, they are liable to fail more than half the time. They are grown in gardens, and best by cutting the runners and treating them like well-kept strawberries. Vines grow from cuttings, set in rows in little furrows. *The Maine Farmer* says: Mr. J. Metcalf, Monmouth, set vines upon a cold, barren spot, and left them without care, and they crowded out the native grass, and last year gave twenty bushels. Size of plat not stated. A good cranberry marsh will give two to five hundred bushels per acre.

Sorgo as Food for Cattle.—Is it Poisonous?—DAVID JOHNSTON, Jackson [what State], makes the following statement:

"Are the stalks of sorgo injurious to cattle? Some people suppose that the outside or green part of the stalks contain poison which will kill cattle if fed in sufficient quantity. A man in Summit Co. fed a cow liberally one evening on suckers which he pulled from his sugar-cane; the next morning she was found dead. Hogs also died after being fed it. If the Club can give any information I shall be greatly obliged."

Apples hardy in Iowa.—D. W. ADAMS, Wakon, Allamakee Co., Iowa, says: "That he has an orchard on a bluff 650 feet above the Mississippi, of about 1,400 trees, composed mainly of the following varieties, all of which will endure our severe Winter and are adapted to our soil: Summer, Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, Sops of Wine, Augustine Sweet, Fall, Holden Pippin, Oldenburg, St. Lawrence, Colvert, Bailey Sweet, Winter, Fameuse, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Yellow Bellflower, Winesap, Talman Sweet, Early Golden Russett, Rawles Janette. I have something over 100 other varieties on trial, some of which are promising and may be recommended after a few years more experience. Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Fall Pippin, Spitzenberg, Sweet Bough, and a host of other old Eastern *fair-weather* friends have long since been erased from my lists as utterly worthless. Probably trees will not bear as young in this high Northern latitude (43° 20') as farther South, or even East. I plant trees at 2 or 3 years old, and seldom get much fruit until the fifth year from planting. The earliest bearers are Red Astrachan, Red June, Oldenburg, and Jonathan."

Inquiries About Plants for Kansas.—J. SMITH, Wabansee, Kansas, wants to know if the English filbert and the Irish Ivy are hardy in the latitude of his locality. The answer is, they are hardy here. Experience can only determine their hardiness there. He also wants to know "if it is necessary to have glass to raise grapes from the single eye, or will they do in open ground with care?" If he means by single eyes, growing them from green buds, then it is necessary to grow them under grass by artificial heat. If he means growing them from single eyes from ripe wood, then they may be grown in open ground. But it is better to make the cuttings with two eyes. Plant them in pure sand, with the upper bud just above the surface. After they have made roots move them into rich earth. We advise Mr. Smith and every other tyro in the grape business, to procure the "Grape Culturist" of A. S. Fuller of this city, and by it get more information in an hour's reading than we could condense into a dozen of these reports.

Cider—How to Preserve It.—EZRA CHATFIELD, Jasper, Steuben County, N. Y., says: "When the cider has fermented itself clear, and the cask is ready to bung, rack off into a clean barrel, and suspend about a pound of bunch raisins by a string as near as possible to the bung-hole, and close tightly. A few weeks after examine, and you will find the meat of the raisins all absorbed by the cider. Take out the skins and put in more raisins. Close the cask and keep till Summer, then bottle, cork and seal; pack the bottles on their sides in a cool, dark cellar, and the cider will remain sound and an excellent drink for a dozen years. I have drank perry prepared in this way which was thirty-six years old."

About Cutting Timber.—Mr. CHATFIELD judges from his experience that trees cut in June and left with all the tops on, will make the most durable timber of any mode. He tried this with some hemlock trees, the bodies of which were cut up after they had become seasoned, and used as fence-posts, which lasted fifteen years.

The Manure Question.—LORAIN CURTIS, Richford, Tioga Co., New-York, wants the Club to discuss the question as to the best mode of applying manure. His plan is to haul it upon land that he intends to plow, and leave it in piles, and only spread it just as he is ready to turn it under. He thinks much of the ammonia evaporates and wastes if spread previously. He never spreads manure upon grass lands, except in wet weather or just before a rain. He thinks half the virtue is wasted when exposed in [illegible] ...ther. He says: "The question is one of [illegible] ...to farmers to know how to make, to sav[e] [illegible] advantage. Horse manur[e] [illegible] less from dry rot when he[illegible] vise every farmer to wat[ch] [illegible]

[illegible — damaged area]

poultry. Our correspondent says it is not to his poultry, to which Mr. Robinson answers——nothing.

The same correspondent makes several other suggestions and inquiries, as follows:

Sorgo—How far North can it be Grown?—He says: "Some planted last Spring had nearly ripened its seed when injured by frost the first week in September. I then pressed 240 canes and made a gallon of beautiful sirup. I also planted sugar-corn, intending to press it, but found the joints of the stalks too strong for my hand mill. As I intend to repeat my experiments with corn next year, I inquire if the Club can name any particular variety of sugar corn that would be most preferable for the purpose?"

Probably there is no better variety than "Stowell's Evergreen," as that grows an abundance of stalks, which are not very hard to grind. However, it can only be determined by experiment, which sort would yield the most sirup, in that locality. Probably, none would be equal to a very early variety of sorgo.

Lima Beans in Delaware County, N. Y.—"I have read that the Lima Bean could not be matured much north of the latitude of N. Y. City. I planted a few of the large Limas in pans the last week in April. In four days I was obliged to transplant them, as their radicles had grown from one-half to two and a half inches in length. I covered the vines during our usual June frosts—they being then from one to two feet high—by spreading a newspaper around each hill and pinning it to the pole. The beans began to ripen the last week in August. From fourteen hills I picked three or four quarts of ripe beans and about one quart of unripe ones, from which I conclude that Lima beans, if planted early, and carefully protected from frosts, can be ripened even in this latitude (42 20.)."

This information should be carefully remembered by those who desire to grow this delicious vegetable, in an elevated region, as far north as the one spoken of, as the trouble of starting the seed and protecting the plants is nothing, compared with the advantages gained. Besides, the seed grown this year will be partly acclimated for next year. It is a good way to plant the beans in small cuts of inverted sod in the pans or boxes used in the house. Set four of these sods, with a plant in each, around the pole, and protect as recommended.

Broom Corn.—"Farmers ought to grow broom corn and make their own brooms. A little patch in my garden this year gives me 350 heads of brush, which will make six or seven brooms, worth $3 50 or more. The art of making brooms is easily learned. Take an old worn out broom and dissect it, and see how it is put together, and you are ready to graduate. Broom makers use a rachet wheel fastened to the floor upon which the cord is wound, but a common grindstone will answer a very good purpose. Wind a few feet of strong twine around the axis of the grindstone, and having fastened the cord to the broom handle, hold the same with the left hand, place the brush, after being softened with warm water, with the right hand, and pull with both hands as hard as you please, keeping the stone from rolling with the foot. Any one having ordinary ingenuity can make a broom in five or ten minutes that will do as good service as one obtained at the stores. Sorgo brushes make very good brooms, which ought to be worth one-third or one-half as much as those made of broom corn. For barn use and for scrubbing I think they are to be preferred, as the brush is much stiffer. The stems or handles of the sorgo brushes should be whittled down to one-half their natural size, as they are too hard and woody to lay well without being reduced to smaller dimensions. It is doubtless known to most farmers that there are two kinds of broom corn, each of which has one advantage and one disadvantage over the other. The dwarf kind, which grows from two to three feet high, has the longer brush, but the amplexicaulis which always surrounds the upper portion of the culm or stem, furnishes a retreat for millions of aphides, which suck out the juices of the stem or handle of the brush, so that when dried it has not half its natural size or strength. The tall broom corn has perfect stems, but is very liable to be blown down by the wind."

What Grapes are Hardy?—"One more question, and the most important of all. I want to know which variety of grapes are the hardiest. The question with me is not *quality*, but grapes—grapes that will grow and mature among the snowy hills of Delaware County. I have sent for some vines of the Clinton, supposing that to be the hardiest, from reading a letter by President North, who says that it will grow *anywhere*, and 'the more you let it alone the more it will bear.' I have several grape circulars, but I can gain no satisfactory information from them. They all represent each kind to be 'very hardy and prolific,' and indispensable in the smallest collection. Must I therefore get a vine of each kind, or commit the folly of choosing without a choice?"

The "anywhere" that the Clinton will grow, so as to give full satisfaction, is not in Delaware County; if it is, we are mistaken in its character, which is not that of a prolific hardy grape, in localities where half a dozen better sorts are so. Besides, it is not a good table grape—not to be compared with Delaware, Concord or Hartford Prolific, to say nothing of the Iona, Israella, Diana, and several others. We know that Delawares will ripen and give the highest satisfaction where our correspondent resides. So will Concord, Hartford Prolific, and probably northern Muscadine.

Meteorology of Iowa.—HORACE EVERETT, Council Bluffs, send the following meteorological table, kept in Harrison County, Iowa, lat. 41 deg. 45 min., long. 19 deg. on the bank of the Missouri River. Rain-fall in inches—

In 1861,	25 6-10 in. rain,	and 4 feet of snow.
In 1862,	18 9-10 in. rain,	and 63 in. snow.
In 1863,	14 9-10 in. rain,	and 49 in. snow.
In 1864, January	1 in. rain, and	2 in. snow.
February	0 in. rain, and	0 in. snow.
March	6-10 in. rain, and	12 in. snow.
April	1 5-10 in. rain, and	12 in. snow.
May	2 5-10 in. rain, and	0 in. snow.
June	3 9-10 in. rain, and	0 in. snow.
July	7-10 in. rain, and	0 in. snow.
7 mo[nths]	9 2-10 in. rain, and	24 in. snow.

[illegible]...dent did not reduce the snow to water, [illegible] how much it would make—but pro[illegible]...s of snow would not be more than [illegible] You will observe that the quantity [illegible] small, not enough to make a crop [illegible]...out this, where irrigation is not [illegible]

[illegible — damaged area]

In all cases, the most encouraging and very lenient treatment must be exercised for a time, until the seeds be firmly rooted and got possession of the surface, when any common live stock may be admitted to graze promiscuously.

"The list of grasses to be sown is selected from a long, a varied and an extensive experience with gramineous plants in pasture and in permanency on different soils and under several changes of climate. No plant is chosen from fancy or any supposed adventitious quality, but on the most incontestable ground of preference, a majority of similar results. In the present case, a personal experience is the chief authority of recommendation."

Choked Cattle—How to Relieve them.—As this is the season in which cattle are most likely to be choked by swallowing potatoes, turnips or apples, we ask their owners to remember that their lives are sometimes saved by very rude means. A broomstick with a bunch of rags firmly fixed at one end may be gently pushed down the throat until the obstruction is removed. Owners of cattle should keep a probang especially for such purpose. It is made of gutta percha with an enlargement at one end the size of a small goose egg. A very good one may be made of any flexible timber, having a wooden ball riveted upon one end. As a substitute the stick and rags will answer.

The Price of Eggs.—Farmers, have you got eggs to sell? or have you the art or means of making your hens produce them? Do you know what they are now worth? Five cents apiece in this city! An owner of hens asks how he shall make them lay. A dozen of them do not average three eggs a day. How do you feed them? we inquire. "O, they are well fed and watered, and kept in the yard." But the "well-fed" did not prove, upon inquiry, that they had grain and fresh water every day, and occasionally a little meat. Hens, too, are always benefited by some green food. If they cannot have grass, give them any kind of roots chopped fine or cooked, so that they can eat them. They must also have sand, gravel and lime to eat, and ashes or dust to wallow in. Then, if they are kept warm, they will be likely to produce eggs, and, just now, producing eggs must be a profitable business.

Cause of Mildew.—WILLIAM TUCKER, Madison Co., Ill., writes a long communication—too long for the occasion—upon comments made upon his letter in the Club, Oct. 18, which he wants published entire. We cannot publish a tenth of the matter received, and therefore cut out or condense according to the best of our judgment, believing that it is owing to this condensation that these reports are so much read. The only point that we see in Mr. Tucker's letter of advantage to readers is that the growth of plants is much affected by the electrical condition of the atmosphere and the water which they absorb. He says water direct from the well is never beneficial and often injurious to plants, because it lacks the electricity which impregnates rain-water or streams from the hills.

THE GARDEN—CARE IN WINTER.—Tender raspberries should be bent down, and the top part of the canes covered with soil. Some persons cover the whole bed with boughs of evergreen trees, or with coarse fodder.

Asparagus beds and rhubarb plants are benefited by a liberal covering of coarse manure. This may be forked in early in Spring. The spinach bed should also be covered.

It is a mooted point whether it is necessary to cover strawberry plants. We think they are benefited. Straw, salt hay, spent tan, and forest leaves are all good mulching. Currant and gooseberry bushes and all small [illegible]

[illegible]

ready payment in gold to the American house—a consideration of no small importance to Transatlantic merchants in these days."

It is announced in a London newspaper that "the magnificent illustrated works 'Musée Francaise' and 'Musée Royale' are shortly to be sold by auction in this country. Many years ago, the plates were purchased in Paris by Mr. W. C. Hall of New-York, and taken to America, where they have remained up to the present time. The owner not long since died, and now they have been forwarded to Mr. Hodgson, the book auctioneer of Chancery-lane, for sale at an early day. Many thousands of pounds were expended in engraving these magnificent works of art, and, if political and commercial troubles had not overtaken the Americans, it is very doubtful if we should have ever seen them for sale in this country."

The (London) "Examiner," a good critical authority, in a favorable notice of Mr. Lowell's "Fireside Travels," says: "Reading this book is like meeting unexpectedly with a fellow traveler full of wit, information, and originality. Indeed, a pleasanter or more companionable volume it would be hard to find. More discursive than the 'Roba di Roma' of his countryman, William W. Story—to whom, under the pseudonym of the Edelmann Storg, these 'Fireside Travels' are addressed—they yet very much resemble that agreeable work in the general manner in which they are written, and in the vein of thought which pervades them, the difference between the books being that the former is, necessarily, more descriptive, and the latter more reflective. To the early communion of the two friends, to the assimilation of their tastes, and to their subsequent wanderings together, much of this resemblance is, doubtless, to be attributed, but Mr. Lowell is still, above all things else, original—a quality of mind which, in these days of stereotyped character, cannot be too highly estimated. The texture of Mr. Lowell's book is slight, but its form quite suffices for the development of those peculiarities which distinguish him from the common herd of writers. . . . . A book of this sort, as the work of a true man of genius, with his own depths of feeling and bright ripples of wit, should be sought by all who know the difference between what is sound in literature and what is not."

The decease of Madame Joly, an able contributor to the Brussels press, is announced. This lady was for many years the Paris correspondent of one of the principal Belgian Journals. Indeed, it is said that she, and the very talented editress of the *Journal pour Toutes*, did the greater part of the Paris letters for the Brussels papers during more than six years. A correspondent of the London Press says: "It may in England seem strange that this branch of journalism should not in anywise be monopolized here by the male sex, [illegible]

[illegible]

life be acted well his part. He was an affectionate husband and parent, a patriotic and an honest man, and a sincere Christian. He leaves a wife and five children to lament their bereavement.

Papers in Western New-York, Michigan and Oregon please copy.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864.

The season for the dry goods trade promises this Fall to be unusually protracted. Traders have adopted the policy of buying only for immediate sales and have yet to buy a considerable amount of goods for the late demand. This produces comparatively more activity at the close of November than is usually experienced, and the prospect is that there will be a steady demand for goods throughout the coming month. The trade of last week was interrupted by Thanksgiving Day, and the aggregate sales were consequently light. Toward the close there was an improvement in transactions which is continued into the beginning of the present week.

The fluctuations in gold keep prices unsettled, but upon the whole there is no especial tendency toward lower quotations. The extreme scarcity of cotton goods keeps prices steady on these fabrics, and the active demand for woolens enables manufacturers' agents to realize generally satisfactory prices. The market is, as a whole, in a conservative position. There is almost no possibility of the supply outrunning the demand, and it would require very extreme fluctuations in the gold market to materially change the course of prices.

Brown Sheetings are dull but firm. The market is nearly bare of 2.85 and 5 yard Sheetings, and there are few or none now making. We quote standard Sheetings, 2.85 yards, at 65½c. net from first hands; 3 yard do. at 61c., and seconds at 62@62½c. net from second hands.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are in fair demand and steady in price. The goods from the Bartlett Steam Mills are 2½c. per yard lower, and the fabrics from the James' Steam Mills, the Hill, Semper Idem and the Wamsutta are 1½c. per yard lower; the former have been delivered at 50c. and 46c. for 4-4 and 7-8 widths.

Cotton flannels are quite scarce, and active. Pemberton C and Hamilton are quoted 70@75c.

The demand for corset jeans has not been quite so active, and there has been a slight yielding in prices among jobbers. The Sugar River range from 27½c. to 34c.; Brunswick commands 35c.; Bates and Androscoggin, 36@37c.; Naumkeag, 42@45c., and Pepperell 48@50c.

Ginghams are steady and in fair demand; the leading makes sell at 37@40c.

Printing cloths are in steady demand at 28@30c. for 64x64 standard goods. *The Providence Journal* of yes[terday] [illegible]

[illegible]

[4],045 head, the average per week last year, and with 3,454 head at market one year ago.

THE OPENING, OR PRINCIPAL DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 28.—There are 4,100 bullocks in market to-day, the largest portion of which are of a medium quality of Western steers, just in the right condition to commence feeding. There are but few cattle of first quality, such as sell at 18c. ℔ lb. or over—indeed we have seen only three sold over, though if we believed buyers, they paid over that for all that were called first-class. We think differently. The number sold over 18 cents is extremely small and the number at 18 cents not nearly as large as last week. This is partly owing to the fact that the number that would command that price is less, and partly to the fact that buyers are not willing to pay as high to-day as they did last Monday. The estimates of weight are generally against the drovers, and the brokers generally concur in estimating the average of the market equal to half a cent below last Monday. Trade was tolerably brisk early in the morning, and it is probable that some butchers paid higher than at the last market; but if they did so it was owing to their anxiety to secure an early choice, for prices certainly declined before noon, and the afternoon trade was rated "very dull," with a prospect of a good many being left over to the closing day. The rates of best cattle to-day we quote 17@18c. ℔ lb.; the next class, 16@17c.; medium or good fair quality, 13@15., and so on down to 8c. The great bulk of the stock sells at 12@15c., making the average 13½c., which is half a cent less than last week, while the low estimates of weight are equal to another half cent upon some droves. The average quality is about the same. If there are not as many first-class cattle, there are not as many of the lowest grade, though there are some that are only fit for dog's meat. The weather at the opening was just as favorable for business as could be desired, though not quite cold enough to suit the butchers. The trouble with the market was too many cattle for the demand. The number taken by Government this week and for several weeks is very light.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.—The weather is clear and warm enough for Summer, and knowing the declining state of the cattle market yesterday, it is very easy to guess its condition to-day. Overstocked, dull, difficult to make sales, and impossible to sell out all in market without great sacrifices. These are the reports to-day. The receipts of cattle to-day were about 200 head, and there will be more than that number left unsold at the close. So it will be seen that the market closes very hard for drovers.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

T. C. Eastman & Bro., for Coon & Hamburg, 92 Kentucky grade Durhams, fair, a little rough, 8½ cwt., at 15@17c., and 13 State cattle for B. Dumville, 7½ cwt., at 15½c.

McIntyre & Goff, for Wheat & Richardson, 60 Kentucky grade Durhams, very good, 8½ cwt., at an average of 17½c.; tops 18½c. They were the best drove in market. Also, 31 for Hicks, Kentucky, 7¾ cwt., good, at about 17c., and 59 Indiana steers for Martin & Mannvery, poor, 5 cwt., at 12c.

B. Westheimer, 95 Illinois and 71 Ohio steers, fair, 6½ cwt., for himself, selling at 13@16c.

I. C. Stanley, on his own account, 24 State steers, heifers and cows, scalawags, at 10c.

T. Gillis, 66 Indiana and 26 Illinois cattle, fair, some coarse, 7 cwt., good top, run out at 13@16c.

Murray & Glover, 35 Illinois cattle bought of Lauterbeck at the yards, the 15 oxen rated 9 cwt., the steers 6½ cwt., selling at about 16c., and 12 Dutchess County oxen, bought of Bable at 7½ cwt., sold at 15c.

I. Budlong, 72 Ohio steers for Jackson & Tomlinson, 6 cwt., medium, sold at 13@15c.

S. O. Woodruff & Bro., at Bergen, 100 Ohio cattle, for Cook, at 13@16c., and here, 36 Kentucky cows and heifers, good, at 13@16c., for Jacoby, and 16 good State steers from Mr. W.'s farm, at 16@18c. on 7½ cwt.

Lauterbeck & Selgle, 74 Ill. steers, fair, 6½ cwt., sold at 14½, and 60 Mich. steers at same price.

Teed and Wheeler, 80 for W. H. Platt, Ill., 7 cwt., at 15@16c.

P. McCaffrey, for himself, 14 State and 45 Ill. cattle, fair, 6½ cwt., at 14@16c., and 32 good Ky. cattle, 7½ cwt., strong, selling at 16@18c.

J. A. Merritt, for Evans, 75 Ind. steers, thinnish, good top, 6½ cwt., selling at 12@17c.

Schuester & Eisner, 70 Mich., 155 Ill., and 22 State cattle, selling at 10@16c. on 6½ cwt. They run from quite common to fair flesh.

[illegible — remainder of page not transcribed: continuation of all columns, including LITERARY ITEMS, HOW TO GET RID OF A ROCK, SECURE THE LEAVES, MARRIED, DIED, NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET, SHEEP MARKET, SWINE MARKET]

Continued from Fifth Page.

Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	28 @30
Peaches, peeled, ℔ lb	22 @26
Peaches, Virginia, ℔ lb	26 @30
Plums, ℔ lb	25 @28
Raspberries, ℔ lb	28 @30
Whortleberries, ℔ lb	12 @14
Chestnuts, ℔ bush	$5 00@$5 50
Hickory nuts, ℔ bush	$4 00@$5 00
Black Walnuts, ℔ bush	$1 50@$1 75

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples sell slowly this week. Cranberries are scarce and extravagantly high. Some fine berries were sold at $25 ℔ bbl. The Western crop is reported almost a failure, and the Eastern crop much below the average. Grapes are hard to sell, except fine Catawbas; a few choice Isabellas have brought 15c., and some extra Catawbas 25c. We quote:

Apples, good, ℔ bbl	$4 75@5 00
Apples, Newtown Pippins	4 50@5 50
Apples, R. I. Greenings, ℔ bbl	4 50@5 00
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ bbl	4 50@5 00
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	5 00@5 25
Apples, common, ℔ bbl	3 00@3 50
Cranberries, ℔ bbl	21 00@21 00
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ lb	8@12c.
Grapes, Catawbas, ℔ lb	15@20c.

LARD AND TALLOW.

Lard, Country, ℔ lb	22@	23½
Rough Fat, ℔ lb	10@	10½
Tallow, ℔ lb	17½@	18

MEATS.

Meats sell slowly, the warm weather and overstocked poultry market, together with large quantities of mutton, injuring the trade. We quote:

Beef Sides, ℔ lb	8 @	14
Beef, Fore Quarter, ℔ lb	6 @	11½
Beef, Hind Quarter, ℔ lb	10 @	16½
Veal, Carcasses, ℔ lb	15 @	19
Lamb, Carcasses, ℔ lb	9 @	12
Mutton, Carcasses, ℔ lb	6 @	10
Pork, Carcasses, ℔ lb	15 @	15½
Venison, Carcasses, ℔ lb	8 @	10
Venison, Saddles, ℔ lb	12 @	14

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

Badger, each	60 40@60 60	Marten	$1 50@$2 00
Bear, each	8 00@20 00	Mink, North'n	5 00@ 8 00
Beaver, ℔ lb	2 75@ 3 50	Mink, South'n	1 30@ 3 00
Calf, gr'n, ℔ lb	16@ 20	Muskrat	10@ 30
Cat, house, ea.	10@ 20	Opossum	5@ 10
do., wild, each	30@ 70	Otter, North'n	4 00@ 8 00
Cattle, green		do., Southern	2 00@ 5 00
hides, ℔ lb	9½@ 10	Racoon, N'th'n	40@ 60
Cattle, gr'n salted hides, ℔ lb	14@ 14½	do., Southern	10@ 30
		Sheep & Lambs	2 00@ 2 50
do., dry	55@ 60	Skunk, Striped	15@ 40
Deer, Wst.dr ℔	50@ 50	do., Black	50@ 1 00
Fox, Red, each	1 00@ 3 50	Wolf, Prairie	1 00@ 2 00
do., Gray	40@ 1 00	do., Large M'n	2 00@ 4 00
do., Silver	10 00@50 00		

Dealers of twenty years standing say they never saw such a time in the poultry trade. Acting as though the soldiers were to have a continual Thanksgiving, the furnishing of which would take any quantity of poultry, the country farmers and dealers have been sending in immense quantities for two weeks past, and there are no signs of a let up. Careful estimates place the receipts of dressed poultry at 200 tuns for the past week. Sidewalks, lofts, cellars and stores are full of it, tuns of which must spoil. The weather is warm, and it won't keep. Some dealers offer to clear out their stock at 6@8c. a pound, though good fresh turkeys, chickens, ducks and geese are held at about 12c. Abundance of stale and soft poultry is sold for 6c. a pound. We quote:

Chickens, live, ℔ pair	75 @	1 00
Chickens, dressed, fresh ℔ lb	10 @	12
Chickens, soft, ℔ lb	5 @	8
Ducks, live, ℔ pair	1 00 @	1 25
Ducks, dressed, ℔ lb	6 @	12
Fowls, live, ℔ pair	1 00 @	1 12
Fowls, live, ℔ lb	15 @	16
Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb	6 @	10
Geese, pair	1 75 @	2 00
Geese, dressed, ℔ lb	6 @	10
Turkeys, live, ℔ lb	14 @	15
Turkeys, dressed, choice ℔ lb	10 @	12
Turkeys, common, ℔ lb	6 @	8
Patridges, ℔ pair	86 @	1 00
Prarie Chickens, ℔ pair	1 00 @	1 25
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75 @	85
Quail, ℔ doz	2 75 @	3 00
Pigeons, stall fed, ℔ doz	2 25 @	2 75

[Advertisement.]

PATTERSON, CLAPP & Co., No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y., are STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Eggs, &c., &c. We respectfully solicit consignments of every description. References, Bank of North America.

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THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS having for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his new and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and SLIPPERS to be found in this City. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys' and Children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

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These matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For sale wholesale and retail by
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These elegant, pleasing and instructive cards are so well known as gems of American Art that we refrain from any commendation of our own. 50 cents per dozen.

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IONA CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The report of the Convention at Iona Island, published in The Tribune of Nov. 27, is perhaps the idea which any superficial observer would have obtained who saw all the failures and none of the labors which attended that meeting.

Certainly, if no more had been promised than was performed, every one would have felt that it was a great success.

Almost all who did attend in spite of the obstacles, numbering, as counted at one time, two hundred and fifty, and the entire number estimated at 300, expressed themselves as abundantly pleased with the entire affair, and amply repaid for all the labor and discomfort attending the means of reaching the island.

The Committee, or at least that portion of the Committee who were acting in the furtherance of the meeting, were greatly impressed with the generosity of Dr. Grant in furnishing the means so liberally for the excursion. His language was, "Gentlemen, the most I can ask of you is to give your time to this affair. I cannot ask you to take any risk of loss in its result; and all I have to say is, here is the money to carry out the programme as you see fit. I do not wish to meddle in the matter at all; for I want you to act with perfect liberty. All I desire is that a fruit convention shall be held, with the results of which all who attend shall be satisfied. I have no individual interest to be subserved. I have chartered the steamer Resolute, but if you find any hazard in her arrival the money is yours to hire any other boat at any cost." With this great latitude the Committee felt secure of the result being satisfactory. Letters or personal assurances had been received from nearly all of the persons expected to take part in the proceedings, that they would be present, or that their names might be used, and they would act if possible.

That so many circumstances should combine to mar an enterprise so laudable seemed impossible. Nor did the Committee entertain for a moment the narrow and feeble prejudice that because Dr. Grant might reap an incidental benefit from the design, that the great advantages to the public should be thrown aside.

There has been probably no Fruit Association or Horticultural exhibition ever held in this country in which the principle of self-interest was not the basis and ruling motive.

There was something even more disinterested in this proposition than the mere pretenses or proffers of Societies and Exhibitions. The expense of the entertainment and preparations for the meeting were certain and large; the benefits were such as would accrue to all in nearly an equal degree. The inception of the idea of such a Convention was undoubtedly in a sale of vines; but the policy, almost the power of such a sale had been obviated by the large and unexpected demands for them before the time of meeting had arrived. It deemed desirable to take advantage of the large number of lovers of fruit who would be present, and elicit such discussions as would prove a benefit to the public; but as the season advanced, the sales of vines had been so large as to preclude any idea of pecuniary benefit to Dr. Grant by that means.

We are persuaded that the confident assertion of several gentlemen who were present, was literally true; that Dr. Grant's loss by fulfilling his proffer of vines at auction could not be less than two thousand dollars. The exertions of the Committee for the fulfillment of the designs, were unintermitted and exhaustive of all the means in their power. To provide against all emergency, the steamers J. P. Smith and America were negotiated for, and assurances given by the gentlemen having charge of them, that, in case of need, one of them could be obtained. A large excursion barge was also employed but, while one of the Committee was engaged in procuring a steamboat to tow it, the barge was taken by the Government. Another of the Committee in company with Dr. Grant then waited upon Commodore Vanderbilt, and, after three attempts to obtain an interview, were informed that he could not aid us. Mr. Mead called upon Daniel Drew, who informed him that he did not believe a boat could be obtained in the city. We were now compelled to return to the J. P. Smith and America, but their proprietor, upon reflection, had concluded that to remove the J. P. Smith from his line, even at the price which he demanded for the trip, would disarrange his regular passengers too much.

The America we could have; but on inquiry found that her speed was so slow that we should be five hours on the passage, which would delay our arrival until three o'clock p. m.

Should we start on our return at 5 p. m., we could not reach the city before 1 o'clock of Wednesday morning, when all the street conveyances had ceased running. As there were no provisions for sleeping on board, nor room for carrying more than one hundred and fifty passengers comfortably, we were obliged to abandon the America. The Committee were compelled at the last moment to throw themselves upon the good nature of those to whom they had promised so much, and publish in the last edition of *The Evening Post*, and in the morning papers, that the project of a Convention for two days was necessarily abandoned, but that free tickets on the Hudson River Railroad, for the excursion, would be given to [illegible]

Medical.

A NEW INVENTION for protecting and improving the general health of females, removing every obstruction, irregularity, weakness, or ill peculiar to the sex. Its efficacy for good in these cases is tenfold that of all other expedients used. This will appear from a circular which I inclose and mail to any address, on receipt of currency ten cents. Please address New-York City Post-Office, Box No. 1,642.

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This machine can be run with any power by simply applying a belt to the wheel. They do not easily get out of order. They have taken the first prize everywhere they have been exhibited, viz: in N. Y., N. J., Ohio, Ill., &c.

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CAPITAL, $450,000, DIVIDED INTO 150,000 SHARES.

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Full-paid Stock, and subject to no assessment. The property consists of 3,000 ACRES of LAND on Hemlock Creek, Venango County, Pa., with a frontage of boring territory of about eight miles.

The valley of the Hemlock is well known to be as valuable Oil Territory as any in Venango County.

The production of Oil above and below this stream, on the Allegheny River, confirms the truth of this statement. The Heydrick Well, near this property, has flowed between 80,000 and 40,000 barrels of Oil, and a well in the immediate neighborhood yielding 600 barrels of Oil per day has been struck within a few days.

The Company has a yielding interest secured that will pay 2 per cent per month, or 24 per cent per year on the Capital, which will of course be largely increased as the Company's operations progress. Subscriptions to the Stock received by CHARLES GOULD, Banker of the Company, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York.

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WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary, 24 Pine-st.

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FLETCHER WESTRAY, esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
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HENRY SHELDON, esq., of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., N. Y.
W. B. HATCH, esq., of Fairbanks & Co., N. Y.
T. B. BUNTING, esq., of T. B. Bunting & Co., N. Y.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, late Register U. S. Treasury.

100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $50 each. [illegible]